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THE
STORY OF SUNAPEE, N. H.

By John Henry Bartlett

Author of

“SPICE FOR SPEECHES”

“FOLKS IS FOLKS”

“THE LEGEND OF ANN SMITH”

“THE BONUS MARCH AND THE NEW DEAL”

“A SYNOPTIC HISTORY OF THE GRANITE STATE”

*Former Governor of New Hampshire, Former President
U. S. Civil Service Commission, Former First Assistant
Postmaster General, and Former Chairman of The Inter-
national Joint Commission. Resigned Nov. 1939-Retired.*



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John Henry Bartlett



His Birthplace-Sunapee

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*This book is dedicated to the memory of my mother,
SOPHRONIA A. BARTLETT,
who died Jan. 10, 1936, aged 96 years, 7 months, 28 days*

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PREFACE

The story of a small town may seem to some to be of little consequence. That is true when viewed in comparison with the more momentous affairs of life. But I took up this particular subject casually, in much the same way as women take up their knitting in idle moments. However, I have found it interesting. Moreover, I have been increasingly impressed with an obligation which is ours—an obligation to preserve especially the names of those of our forebears who, in all the years, have given their lives in war to preserve our nation. To this end we have searched the records carefully and believe we have at last produced the names of all who served from Sunapee in all American wars, and have accurately set them forth in our one compact volume, all together, where the on-coming generations may read them, and do them honor. That seemed to me quite worth while.

Then again, what is our heritage? Who were they who travelled these Sunapee roads before we came along? Whence did they come? Were they men and women of purpose and faith? What are we now enjoying that they created? Who once possessed this farm and that? How did they subsist in a wilderness?

Then, as to the individual, and the human equation! Alas, how soon are they all forgotten! Some of us have difficulty in recalling the names of our grandfathers, and many have no idea at all who their great grandfathers and great grandmothers were. Would not a modest book answering these questions, or even some of them, help us do reverence to as fine a people as ever lived—our own kin? I asked myself, also, why should not such a volume contain as many names as possible of those souls from whom we sprung, or whom we as Sunapee residents succeeded, even if they were plain people?

And why should not a book like this be written now? Oblivion, dark oblivion, has closed in on many of them already in these 173 years. I am loath to see it close in on

those I loved, and so I hope the reader feels. Our forebears in Sunapee present a story typical of early America,—the plain but "**simple annals of the poor.**"

It has been our purpose to relate such a plain story, and that very simply.

The most interesting way to tell the story of our forebears is the presentation of their portraits, which tell us volumes in every face. We have secured such portraits as was possible of the earlier residents of Sunapee, samples we may say, of a few families, such as the Youngs, Angells, Baileys, Bartletts, Gardners, Muzzeys, Sargents, et al, and we express much appreciation to those who have loaned us these treasures.

The going and coming of homeless folk during the earliest period of Sunapee's settlement, was a phase of the American emigrant's search for a place where he could have a home on a plot of land, and raise enough from it to sustain himself and family. It was an era when emigrants were fast flocking to America, and milling around and around from place to place until they found a chance to live. It is not strange, therefore, that many came to Sunapee, remained for a day or so and moved on, tramping.

If, like the Youngs, they found the crown of a hill where a "clearing" could readily be made, on which to plant corn, they settled on it. In time they raised large families. Then, after a generation or so the hill was found to be too small, so some of the children had to move on. Such was the case, also, with the Trows on Trow Hill, the Gardners on Gardner Hill, the Bartletts and others on that long hill running from Tucker's to Smith's Hill, near Ledge Pond. Then there is John Chase's case. We find he drew by bad luck the poorest farming land in town. It embraced about all we call "the Harbor," rough, rocky and steep, extending all the way from the Lake to the M. E. Church. But it proved a prize tract because the water became valuable. Even so, we see that, when the farm land was not enough for ten children, plus twenty grandchildren to live on, someone had to be crowded out—actually crowded out.

The shops that sprang up on the river gave a "living" to a few of the surplus farm boys, but at that many were compelled to say goodbye to the town and search, as their fathers did, for a foothold. This, at times, brought about a large efflux from Sunapee—some to Ohio for land, some to California for gold, and so on and on. Thus country boys were constantly hiking West and to the cities. Many went to Boston. I recall that Joe Goss was a Boston policeman for many years, Ed Fisher was a drummer, Arthur Stocker likewise a travelling man, and so others. A few of our Sunapee surplus became ministers, a few physicians, and some lawyers. A few, like Dr. Young, became dentists, and so the story runs. But the fact underlying it all was that these boys were crowded off the farm because of large families and small farms. It was never thus on the plains, on the wide prairies or at first in the cities. There the sons could get more land because there was plenty, or new jobs in a growing center for a number of years.

So it was that the history of a little old New England town like Sunapee was a drama. Thus it happened that Chief Justice Salmon P. Chase of the United States Supreme Court had to leave his father's Cornish (New Hampshire) farm for Ohio, that Charles A. Pillsbury, "Flour King," had to leave his father's Sutton (New Hampshire) farm for Minnesota, and that Chief Justice of the United States, Harlan Fiske Stone turned from his birthplace in Chesterfield (New Hampshire) for New York, and ever the sad but thrilling story of life ran on, and still runs on, until at last we are all crowded into a vast but overflowing country, where many men can find no work at all.

Alas, shall I say that **several wars** have made room for many farm boys who never had a chance to return?

If all the **girls and boys** who had to leave Sunapee because they were crowded out by a surplus of children, or the lack of a chance to make a living in Sunapee, if the descendants of all of these, let us imagine, were back in Sunapee to-day, there would be ten thousand people, I guess, in our town instead of one thousand. I say this merely to picture the

urge, the surging tide of humanity that is in the world, and to stir up in the reader a thought or two as to whence we came and whither we are going.

We have endeavored to be accurate, and as diligent as possible to find and publish the facts, but we realize that we have undoubtedly erred in places, and respectfully ask the reader's sympathetic consideration. We sincerely hope that this book will stimulate interest in our noble ancestry to whom it shall ever be an honorable memorial.

We wish to thank those who have aided us in any way.

JOHN HENRY BARTLETT

August 1, 1941.

CHAPTER I

SAVILLE BORN WHEN?

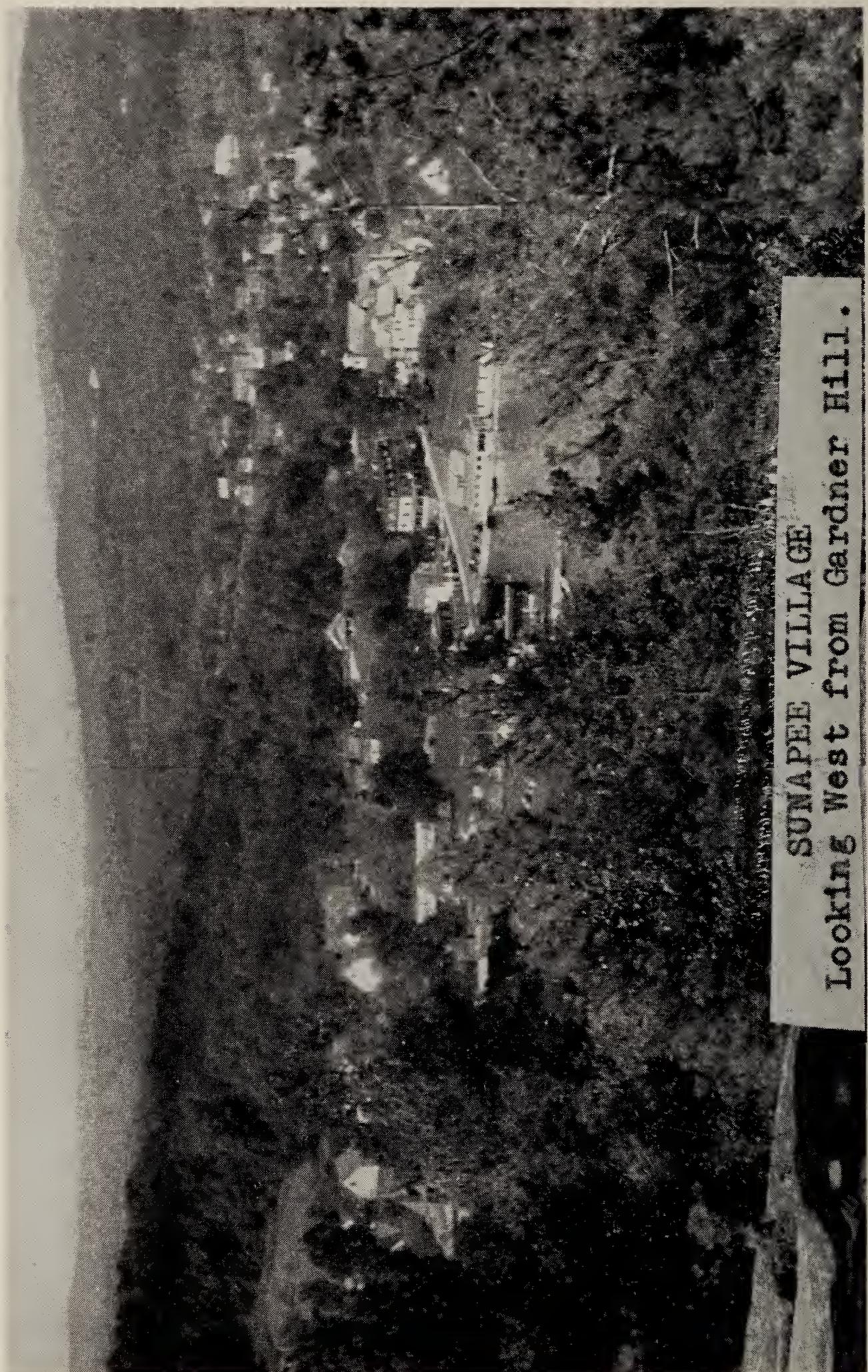
May we not launch our story about Sunapee by a swift glance down the years in order to note the exact point where Sunapee's birth fits into American history.

To this end, American history relates, that from 1492, it was one hundred and thirty-one years before **David Thompson**, with his small crew of ship-mates, financed by John Mason, residents of Hampshire County, England, sailed into Portsmouth Harbor on the high-pooped bark, "Jonathan," and thus began the first New Hampshire settlement, in a wholly unbroken wilderness, naming it "New Hampshire," in honor of their home county.

Then, after fifty-six years more—years of immigration, the British King raised the small New Hampshire colony to the dignity of a "Royal Province," on a parity with Massachusetts, and appointed Hon. John Cutts, a well-to-do citizen of Portsmouth, New Hampshire's first Royal Governor.

From then we fly over sixty-two years more of Royal Governors to meet Hon. Benning Wentworth of Portsmouth, who went out August 11, 1766, removed from office by the King for the practice of inserting his own name, as a grantee, in many town grants.

On the same day, his nephew, John Wentworth, Saville's grantor, received the appointment as Royal Governor, the latter being an educated, energetic and popular young man, only twenty-nine years of age, he, also, being a resident of Portsmouth. Conscientiously he tried to preserve peace, but public sentiment was kindled too hot. Finally, he was threatened, and forced to flee from the State, on August 23, 1775. This was some five years after the first few settlers came to Saville.



SUNAPEE VILLAGE
Looking West from Gardner Hill.

CHAPTER II

SAVILLE'S CHARTER FROM THE KING, GEORGE III,
NOVEMBER 9, 1768

The New Royal Governor, John Wentworth, on November 7, 1768, by authority of King George III, and by advice of the Council, as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of New Hampshire, signed his name to a deed of 23,040 acres of undeveloped land, affixed the seal of the Province, and caused Theodore Atkinson, Jr. to record the same as the Charter of Saville. The grantees were ninety-six residents of the Province, but none were on the land conveyed. The document contained the ninety-six names, and a map and plan of the land surveyed by the Surveyor General, the acres to be divided equally among the grantees, without consideration, except to comply with certain stated conditions. A complete copy of the original grant or Charter follows:

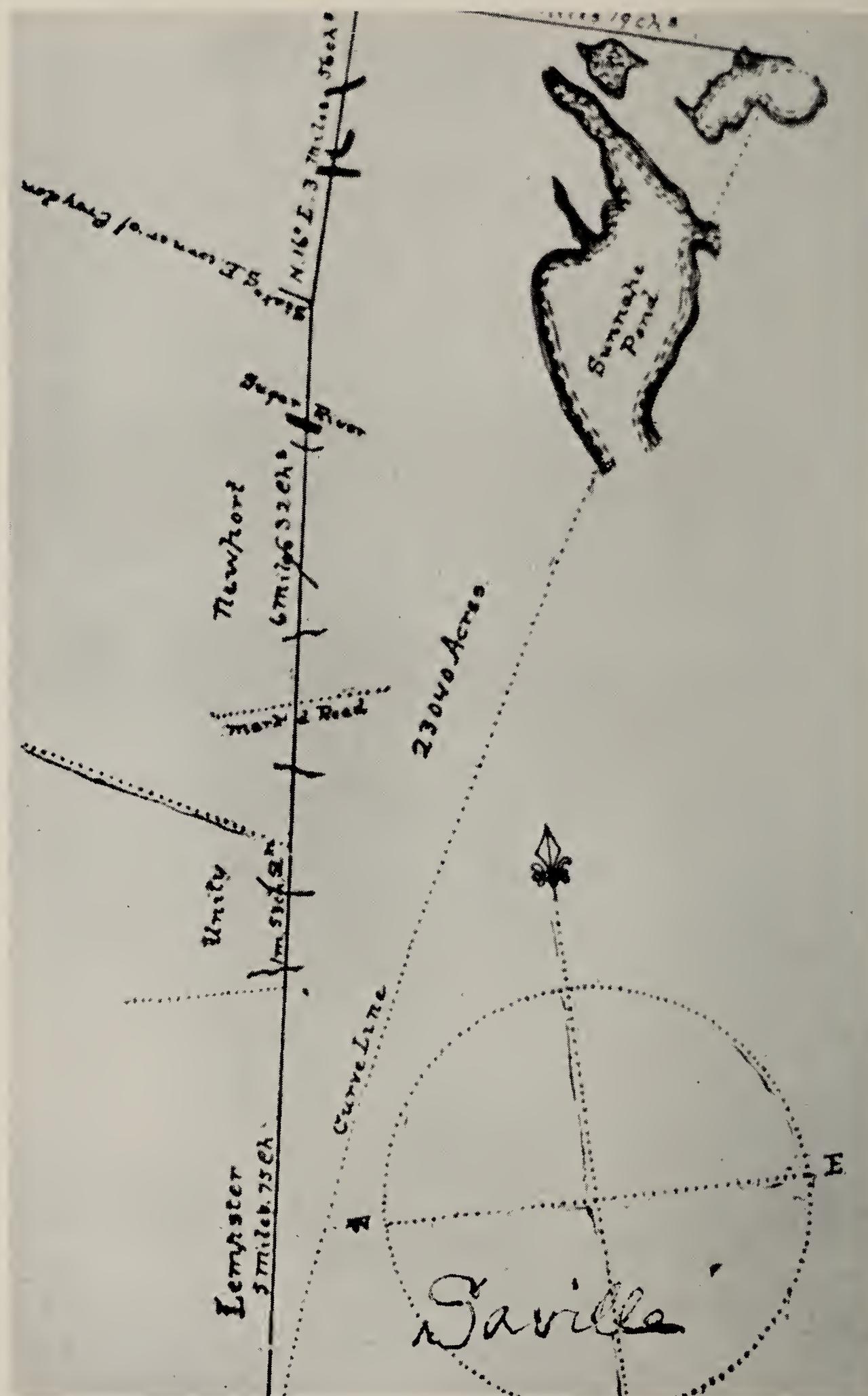
A TRUE COPY OF THE ORIGINAL DEED OF SAVILLE, Now
SUNAPEE, N. H., FOLLOWS:

(SAVILLE CHARTER, 1768.)

*4-1 *Province of New Hampshire

GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France & Ireland, King Defender of the faith and so forth.

“KNOW YE that we of our special Grace, certain Knowledge & mere motion for the due encouragement of settling a new plantation by and with the advice of our Trusty and well beloved John WENTWORTH, Esquire, our Governor and Commander in Chief of our said Province of New Hampshire in New England and of our Council of the said Province—Have upon the Conditions and reservations hereinafter made given and granted & by these Presents for us our heirs and successors do give and grant in equal Shares unto our Loving Subjects, inhabitants of our said Province of New Hamps^r and our other Governments who have Petitioned us for the same, setting forth their readiness to make immediate settlement and to their heirs and Assigns for ever, whose names are entered on this Grant to be divided to & amongst them into Ninety-six equal Shares, all that



tract or parcel of land known by the name of Corey's Town situate, lying and being within our said Province of New Hampshire, containing by Admeasurement Twenty-three thousand & forty acres and is to contain not exceeding Six miles square; out of which an Allowance is to be made for highways and unimprovable Lands by rocks, ponds, mountains and Rivers one thousand & forty Acres free according to a plan and Survey thereof exhibited by our Surveyor General by our said Governor's order & returned into the Secretary's Office, a Copy whereof is hereunto annexed, butted & bounded as follows viz^t Beginning at the Southeast Corner of Lempster and running North Ten degrees east fourteen miles and 50 Links to a stake at the Southeast Corner of Croydon, thence North sixteen degrees East three miles and 56 Chains to a Stake, then turning off and running South Seventy-four degrees east five miles and 19 Chains till it meets Mason's Curve line on the bank of the northerly side of little Sunapee Pond, then turning off and running as the said Curve line runs, till it comes to the Southeast corner of Lempster the bounds began at To HAVE & To Hold the said Tract of land as above expressed together with all privileges & Appurtenances to them & their respective heirs and Assigns for ever by the Name of Saville, *4-2 upon the following *Conditions Viz^t.

1st That the Grantees at their own cost shall cut clear, bridge and make passable for Carriages of all kinds, a road of two rods wide thro the said Tract beginning on the easterly side of Newport so called and ending on the Easterly side of said Tract hereby granted on Mason's Curve line commonly so Called and this to be completely done within one year from the date of this Grant, on failure of which the premises and every part thereof shall be forfeited and revert to us our heirs and Successors to be by us or them reentered upon and regranted to any of our loving Subjects.

2nd That the said Grantees shall settle or cause to be settled Twenty Families by the first day of March, 1770, who shall be actually cultivating some part of the land and resident thereon, and to continue making further and additional improvements, cultivation and settlement of the premises, so that there shall be actually settled and resident thereon sixty families by the 1st day of March 1775 on penalty of the forfeiture of such delinquent's Share, and of such Share's reverting to us our heirs and Successors to be by us or them entered upon and regranted to such of our Subjects as shall effectually settle and cultivate the same.

3rd That all white and other pine trees within the said Township fit for masting our Royal navy be carefully preserved for that use and none to be cut or fell'd without our special licence for so doing first had and obtained upon the Penalty of the forfeiture of the Right of such grantee his heirs and Assigns to us our heirs and Successors as well as being subject to the Penalty of any Act or Acts of Parliament that now are or hereafter shall be enacted.

4th That before any division of the land be made to and among the Grantees a tract of land as near the centre of the said Township as the Land will admit of, shall be reserved and marked out for Town Lots, one of which shall be allotted to each Grantee of the Contents of one Acre.

5th Yielding and paying therefor to us our heirs and Successors on or before the first day of March 1770 one ear of Indian corn only if Lawfully demanded.

6th That every proprietor, Settler or inhabitant shall yield *4-3 and pay unto us our heirs and Successors yearly and every year forever from and after ye expiration of one year from the abovesaid first day of March, namely on the first day of March will be in ye Year of our Lord 1771, ONE SHILLING Proclamation money for every hundred Acres he so owns, settles or possesses and so in proportion for a greater or lesser tract of the said Land; which money shall be paid by the respective Persons abovesaid, their heirs or Assigns in our Council Chamber in Portsm^o or to such officer or officers as shall be appointed to receive the same; and this to be in lieu of all other rents and services whatsoever.

IN TESTIMONY whereof we have caused the Seal of our said Province to be hereunto affixed Witness John Wentworth Esq^r our Governor and Commander in Chief of our said Province the 7th day of November in the 9th Year of our Reign, Annoque Domini 1768.

(L. S.) J' Wentworth.

By His Excellency's Command
with advice of Council.

T: Atkinson Jun^r Sec^{ry}

Recorded according to ye original Charter of Saville under the Province Seal, this 10th day of Novem^r 1768

Attest: T: Atkinson Jun Sec^v

NAMES OF THE GRANTEES OF THE TOWNSHIP OF SAVILLE

Oliver Corey	1 right for a School forever
Abner Greenleaf	John Beck
Nathan Little	John Sprague Jun ^r
Samuel Cook	Philips Payson
Charles Cook	David Call Jun:
Samuel French	Daniel Cate
David Call	Benj ^a Call
Samuel Gilbert	Geo: Walker Lear
Nath ^l Treadwell	Thomas Martin
John Wendell	Thomas Peverly Jun ^r
John Spafford	Eliphalet Spafford
Abel Walker	Simeon Alvord
Moses Wheeler	Alexander Morrison
John Barter	Joseph Moulton
Joshua Wentworth	John Gardner
Samuel Jenks	Geo: Craige
Samuel Harper	Will ^m Morrison
Sam ^l Bayley Jun ^r	John Sprague
David Perkins	Ebenezer Little Jun ^r
Paul Noyes	Jon ^a Call
Rob ^t Bayley	Moses Little
Samuel Shattock	Samuel Emerson Jun:
Oliver Corey Jun ^r	Benj ^a Poor Jun ^r
Constant Hart	Jon ^a Call Jun ^r
Petter Curtis	Jos ^h Johnston Jun ^r
David Cullum	Elijah King
Broadst: Spafford	Samuel Corey
Jon ^a Willard	James Porter
James Reed	Lemuel Hastings
Geo: Wentworth	AAron Adams
Seth Walker of No. 4	Obadiah Wells
Edward Sprague	Stephen Alvord
Forster Trefethen	Zachariah Foss
John Basey	Enos Stephens
William Yeaton	Abel Stevens
Ezekiel Pitman	Amos Poor tertius
John Underwood	Daniel Lunt
Leveret Hubbard	David Young
Stephen Holland	Joseph Peverly
Samuel Lunt	John Parker
Robert Gilman	Robert Lewis Fowle
Samuel Foster	John Sullivan
Benj. ^a Harris of Newb ^y p ^t :	Matthew Thornton

Edmund Davis
Nehemiah Wheeler

Greenleaf Clark
Robert Calder

William Ham

*1 right for the first Minister, Theod^r Atkinson Jun^r Esq:

*4-4

Stephen Hardy, Daniel Clarke.

Province of New Hampshire—November 10th 1768

In the foregoing list of grantees were many well known men, in and about Portsmouth. Two of these, John Sullivan and Matthew Thornton were then prominent, but in a few years they became famous, and their names are household words to-day. John Sullivan became the famous Revolutionary War General, and Matthew Thornton became a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

The King's favor in including these men and others in many grants of free land did not deter them from becoming revolutionists.

Sullivan County was named for General John Sullivan.

George W. Lear was the only one in this large list of grantees who went to Saville and settled.

It will be noted that one share of the land went for school purposes.

It will also be noted that the deed recited that Saville was "knoan as Corey's Town," and that three Coreys were grantees.

The result of the Revolutionary War made void the conditions stated in the grant.

CHAPTER III

COREY'S TOWN

Let us look into the meaning of those words in the Charter, "KNOWN AS COREY'S Town." We never would have heard anything at all concerning "Corey's Town" if the grant of Saville had not recited that the area therein described had been "known as Corey's Town." In order to interpret that reference to "Corey's Town" we were obliged to do a lot of researching. First, we noticed that the first grantee was

"Oliver Corey." Customarily, the "first name," when not alphabetical, contains some idea of leadership. Oliver Corey, according to custom, was the first signer of the petition for a town grant, and, as such, was recognized by his associates as the leading spirit in the enterprise.

Looking down the list of grantees we also find the name of **"Oliver Corey, Junior,"** the "Junior" suggesting he was a son of the first grantee. We also see the name of **"Samuel Corey"** hence we conclude that they were the first settlers, or a part of them, from whom the name of "Corey's Town" had sprung up. So we began searching records to ascertain, if possible, what became of these Coreys. We had an inclination to eliminate Portsmouth, after we did not find those names there, in the census of 1790 or 1830. Five "Corey" names we found in Plainfield, but no "Olivers" or "Samuels." We ran across no "Coreys" in any of the later lists of Saville or Wendell, not even in the Saville census of 1790, or 1830.

Well, finally we searched war and pension records and discovered that **"Oliver Corey"** and **"Oliver Corey, Junior,"** enlisted in the War together as privates in a Massachusetts Company, from Charlestown, New Hampshire. The Massachusetts rolls, Vol. 3, page 1003 shows their names among a list of 1045 soldiers from New Hampshire who served in Massachusetts companies. This record gives their residence as Charlestown, New Hampshire.

We also discovered that **"Samuel Corey"** was a Revolutionary War pensioner (New Hampshire State Papers Vol. XXX, page 308) and that when 86 years old (that was in 1840), he was living at Gilsum with Benjamin Corey, a relative. His pension was \$47.98 per year. So **Samuel Corey** must have been about twenty-two years old in 1776. From all this we conclude that he was a brother of "Oliver Corey, Junior," since we find the name of "Oliver Corey" appears in the census of Claremont in 1790. We believe he must

(See New Hampshire State papers, Vol. XXX, page 178. That was not so strange at that time.)

have been the "Junior" Oliver Corey, and that his father had probably died and the "Junior" was no longer used.

At any rate it seems reasonably certain that the three Coreys for whom **Corey's Town** derived its name enlisted in the War, and never appeared in Saville, or Wendell thereafter. They probably sold their shares of land in Saville to John Wendell, as he is said to have bought out many of the grantees.

In connection with the story of the Coreys, Charlestown, where they enlisted in the War, was about fifteen miles from Sunapee Pond, via a "Unity trail," and it was then much larger than Newport or Claremont. It was the headquarters of Colonel Bellows' Regiment under whom served Captain Gunnison of Saville. General John Stark passed through Charlestown on his way to the Battle of Bennington. Maybe the Coreys went with him. There was a log fort at Charlestown, the most northern frontier outpost, for protection against invasion from the north.

Our conclusion about the Coreys is that they had lived at Charlestown for a time prior to 1768, perhaps worked there while exploring their way up from southern New England; that they were prospecting for a place to settle, and had been going to Sunapee Pond during certain seasons of each year, camping, trapping for skins and pelts, hunting and fishing. They may have continued to follow this sort of roaming life until the War broke out. They could not have remained in Saville very long, for they were hustled off to war. Concerning these most worthy Revolutionary heroes who really first visited our region, we have much to learn, but we wish to honor them as the explorers and promoters, and, perhaps, the founders of our town, leastwise, our first Lake admirers.

Since writing the foregoing and while our copy was in the printer's hands, we discovered two plans of Saville-Wendell-Sunapee which bear upon the Coreys.

One of these plans, which is identical with the plan first published herein as the first and original plan of Saville, bears on its face a date of 1764 and is "attested by I. G.

Ridge, Sy" as a "Copy of an original plan or survey" of "**Corey's Town.**" the plan being made by "Wm. Haywood and Leonard Whiting."

The other plan discovered shows the proprietor's allotments of land with the name of each allottee on each lot.

This plan purports to be of Saville and not Corey's Town, but the most conspicuous thing on it is marked "Cory Road." This runs from Newport line to the east line of Saville, passing close to, but by, a pond, or what seems to be the edge of a pond (not marked). It looks as if it was the Edgement pond (or Chandlers). This road is about a mile south of the "minister's" and "school" lots near the centre of the town (not the "minister's" lot at the south end). It does not look as if it was the present road from Newport to Sunapee. It may be the road from Newport (East Mountain) to Newbury, or possibly the road over Young's Hill. At any rate it is the only road on the plan.

There are about 180 lots marked out on this plan with a name on each lot, mostly names of the original grantees, but there are some other names in addition. Oliver Corey had a lot on Corey Road, so had John Sullivan, and 21 others. There was a "school lot" at what is now Georges Mills. Oliver and Samuel Corey had lots near it. None of the first 18 settlers had lots, except George Lear. John Wendell had six lots. Theodore Atkinson, Secretary of State, had a lot on Corey Road. A. Corey, Jr. had a lot. Matthew Thornton had a lot.

These old plans show that the Coreys, or Corey's Town, were not, as some infer, myths.

CHAPTER IV

SAVILLE'S THIRTEEN YEARS OF EXISTENCE

During those thirteen years (from 1768 to 1781) which marked the birth, protracted infancy, and exit of Saville, let us inquire what was happening in the world about her? In other words, amid what surroundings was Saville born? First and foremost, a great war was coming on. Our nearest neighbor, Newport, we read, had "six heads of families" from Kellingworth, Connecticut. These were the beginning of a first settlement on her section of Sugar River. That would be while the Coreys were in Corey's Town. These first "heads" at Newport bore the names of: Powers, Davis, Moses, Nash, Spofford and McNeil.

World news? In 1766 the angering "Stamp Act" was passed by the British Parliament, and was being resisted by speech and riots in our own Portsmouth—an early rumble of the approaching Revolution.

Again, about one year after the Saville grant, the active young Governor, John Wentworth, **founded Dartmouth College**, and, later, attended her first graduation with a large official party. This small school for Indians was moved up the river from Connecticut to Hanover, and named for the English "Earl of Dartmouth."

Again, history records that about seven years after the Saville grant, John Sullivan himself—one of the ninety grantees of Saville, organized a posse of revolutionists and seized many barrels of the King's powder from Fort William and Mary, at Newcastle. This became one of the first "**overt acts**" of the Revolution.

Again, about seven years after the Royal Governor, John Wentworth, had given to us our land, river and "Pond," in Saville, he, himself, by a rough turn of fate, was driven from his home and State by threats of violence, never allowed to return though a native son. Saville had only eighteen families at that time, all desperately poor.

The slow progress of population up the Connecticut River valley had reached a point where Saville, at length, became next in order.

Speculative citizens of the New Hampshire colony, it seems, were eager to obtain land free, but not to settle on it and battle with Indians, bears, wolves, zero and hunger. Those whom the grantees could induce to go to the wilderness to settle in permanent abodes, were of a hardier sort. They were rugged pioneers, courageous and poor. Herein lay the reason for many grants defaulting for lack of settlers, as agreed.

The Royal Governors used these grants to make political friends which were needed particularly at that critical time. Some good farming towns became a source of gain to the grantees, but Saville was not in that category.

On the day of Saville's grant there was not a road of any kind from it to any other town—none at all, not even to Newport. There was no cleared land in Saville ready to be planted. There was only water and woods, only an opportunity to camp, "trap and fish," but there was no near market in which to sell anything that might be caught, shot or bagged. The birth of such a town in war times was a tragedy.

If a settler were to take his family with him to remain permanently, he need carry all the essentials of life—for example, a cow, hens, hay, meal, flour, tools, groceries, shovel, hoe, axe, hammer, nails, lumber, seeds, etc. Otherwise he must go without his family for a while, as some did, to make ready for them to come later. (See Bartlett's "Legend of Ann Smith".) It is not pleasant to picture how ghastly a fate a Saville immigrant faced at first. But it is well to think about it for it steels us to see what stout-hearted folks our antecedents were. It causes us to ask, "Are we now become too soft by too much luxury?"

During the period of the Revolution, while our town was called "Saville," the settlers were barely able to survive at all. They sometimes went hungry. It was the worst period in American history to settle in a wilderness. Eight of those years the people were at war and did not know whether they were living under George the Third, or George Washington. Saville's ranks were depleted by men called to

arms. Up to 1776 Saville embraced only eighteen families—widely scattered, and five years later it had only twenty-four.

CHAPTER V

SECESSION TO VERMONT ATTEMPTED

Fortunately, perhaps, Saville was so small she did not actively participate in an event about which thirty-six of the western towns of the State, West of the "Masonian Curve," so called, held a Convention at Charlestown on January 16th, 1781 and voted to secede from the State and join Vermont. In response to this crisis the Legislature of Vermont voted to accept these towns into that State. The heated Legislatures of each State then voted funds to equip an army to go to war over the tempest-in-the-teapot. George Washington was appealed to, and at once, stepped into the impending trouble and acted to dispel the hot-heads. Washington's diplomatic, though firm, letter to the Governor of Vermont ended the secession movement. The great General suggested force to suppress it, but also hinted to Vermont she might become a State later, if she backed down on this. Vermont did become the fourteenth State.

This story involved Wendell because of the fact that she was located West of the "Masonian Curve," which curve may be seen on the map, and is referred to in the deed, as a line running through Sunapee Pond. If, therefore, the secession movement had succeeded, Wendell would have become a part of Vermont. It is not proven whether Saville actually had a delegate at the Convention or not but she would have been bound by its action. Newport was among those towns which voted to secede from New Hampshire.

The "Masonian Curve," described in the original deed to John Mason's Company, was a curved line drawn from a point sixty miles West of the mouth of the Merrimac River measured on the Massachusetts northern boundary line to a point sixty miles north of the mouth of the Piscataqua River. Such a curve, when surveyed, happened to pass

through "Sunapee Pond." It was held for years to be the Western boundary line of New Hampshire, but, after much controversy the King took a hand and decreed that the Connecticut River was the boundary. A majority of the people of the State of New Hampshire were opposed to secession. These Western towns, viz, those between the "curve" and the river became more friendly with the Vermont towns across the river, and, in addition to that, they were jealous of the East, the controlling political centre of the State. They said, in substance, that whether the King ruled them or not it would be all the same to them, for the Portsmouth and Exeter crowd would still rule. So they were a bit cold toward the Revolutionary War. The Wheelock-Hanover leaders were in this fight to secede. For an expansion of this story see "Vermont in the Making," by Jones; "Revolutionary New Hampshire," by Upton; or "A Synoptic History of the Granite State," by Bartlett.

CHAPTER VI

SETTLERS FROM PORTSMOUTH

Three bachelors from Portsmouth came to Saville first to make a beginning of the new town in 1769. This was soon after the grant. They settled on the extreme tip end of the tail of our then alligator-shaped township. These three pioneers were, Captain Benjamin Rand, William Lang and Daniel Grandell, sturdy yeomen. They were soon joined by others from the seaport town. There were six families from there in 1776, located on the southern tail. There were fourteen in 1791. These settlers were eight miles from the "Centre," where a few other settlers, coming from another direction took root in 1772. The south end had the better land for farming, but, to hold religious, social and other meetings, they naturally sought those nearest to them who proved to be settlers in the adjoining edges of Lempster, Newbury, Unity and Newport. Therefore years later they, with others, asked to be made a new town. The result was Goshen, in 1790. But they and their land were a part of our

history until 1790, so we must consider them as ours, although seceders later.

An anecdote is related of bachelor Daniel Grandell, one of the first three settlers on the tail, that he soon trailed the woods back to Portsmouth and to Kingston, getting lonesome, we suppose, and brought up a "perfect wife." Her name was "Elizabeth Tandy." Now, it seems that Daniel was obliged to go to Portsmouth, a part of the summers, both before and after the nuptials, to work at his trade as carpenter in order to make ends meet. He would leave his unafraid Betty alone for a spell in the summer, she being willing. The yarn runs that bold Betty, one night, as sole proprietor of Saville shack No. 1, heard a bear picking the lock to the gate of her pig-pen where grunted their pork for the winter. Seizing a white sheet, covering her head, screeching wildly, she flew at the burglarious bruin, who, more frightened than Betty, beat it, galloping madly to the dense woods below. To this story is added the corroborative fact that Aunt Betty lived to be 104 years old.

Captain Rand also married, was a blacksmith, and had a shop in Goshen near Rand's Pond.

The writer did not learn if or when William Lang was cured of being a bachelor.

This may be as appropriate as any place to mention the names of South Saville settlers who had arrived prior to 1776, for, by elimination, it reveals who lived in the rest of the town in 1776. About the same time as the three bachelors George W. Lear came from Portsmouth with his brother Joseph, and cleared a patch of land near them at the south end. George W. Lear was the only one of the ninety-six original grantees of Saville to become an actual early settler in Saville. He appears to have been an able citizen for he became an officer in the Revolutionary War. He was well connected in Portsmouth, being a nephew of wealthy George Walker, and a cousin of Tobias Lear, Private Secretary to President George Washington.

Daniel Shirbon came, also sometime before 1776. The foregoing arrivals at the south end made six (6) in all prior

to 1776. This is proven by the fact that these six are shown by the records to have signed the Association Test in 1776, and also later to be among those cut off to form Goshen (1791). To repeat, there were only six settlers in the south end of Saville up to 1776, namely, Benjamin Rand, William Lang, Daniel Grandell, George W. Lear, Joseph Lear and Daniel Shirbon. These men "got there first," but later, went to Goshen.

CHAPTER VII

RESIDENTS IN THE PERMANENT SECTION OF SAVILLE

We have shown that six emmigrants from Portsmouth settled in Saville, first. They settled at the "south end" which, in 1790, was cut off for Goshen. Hence, the remaining settlers, the twelve who arrived sometime before 1776 can be ascertained and located in the section of the town that remained permanent—this, by eliminating from the Association Test list of 1776 those six families who lived in the "south end." We are able to find no list of Saville settlers before 1776. They came as, when and where, they pleased, and made no record.

The "Association Test" list, being Saville's first list of residents to be found anywhere, was as follows:

Robert Woodward	Michael Bowden
William Mack Breney	John Beven
Samuel Gunnison	Ephraim Bradbury
Joseph Lear	George Walker Lear
Elezer Sisco (by mark)	Benjamin Howard (by mark)
Benjamin Thurber	Joshua Gage
Daniel Sherburne	Daniel Grendel
William Lang	William Sisco (by mark)
Samuel Thurber	Benjamin Rand

Samuel Gunnison and Benjamin Thurber, certified as Selectmen, that these eighteen men were all the settlers there were then living in Saville. Not a man refused to sign it. This list is authentic. It is found in "State Papers." It is an **historic roll of honor**.

From this list of eighteen, deduct the south-enders (Rand, Lang, Grendel, G. Lear, J. Lear and Sherburne) and we have a dozen who have a different history then the first six. This dozen did not come from Portsmouth. Where did they originate is our problem for they were our real founders, those who lived on our present soil. They were:

Robert Woodward	Michael Bowden
Samuel Gunnison	John Beven
William Mack Breney	Ephraim Bradbury
Elezer Sisco	Benjamin Howard
Benjamin Thurber	Joshua Gage
Samuel Thurber	William Sisco

CHAPTER VIII

SAVILLE SETTLED BY RHODE ISLANDERS

Up to now the only statement that Saville was settled by families from Rhode Island was vague and without proof.

Historian Charlton in his "History of New Hampshire" made the statement that, "A small company of immigrants from Rhode Island settled in Saville in 1772." And William C. Sturoc, made the same assertion later and added that "Granny Howard came up from Rhode Island."

In seeking to prove these unproven statements, we made research. We learned that in 1771 John Wendell advertised for settlers for New Hampshire towns in the Providence (R. I.) Gazette, at the suggestion of Governor Wentworth, "with some results." We also found records to show that all of the six brothers, named "Young," who came to Saville and Wendell before 1781, enlisted in the War from, or were born in, Smithfield, Rhode Island, (See Chapter on Saville's War Record). To be sure, they were not of the twelve first settlers. Likewise we also saw a record where Captain John Angel enlisted for the War at Smithfield, R. I. He came to Wendell at the end of the War. These later facts seem to corroborate the general legendary statements, for it is observed that when a small group go to a small place to settle they generally get their home friends and relatives

to follow them. "Granny Howard" had a rock in Gitchell's Cove, where she fished by the Lake, on which her name was scratched. She may have been Benjamin Howard's widow. Legends sometimes are true.

It may develop later that some of the twelve were not from Rhode Island. Those were days of immigrants churning about, hunting for a home, free, if possible. In fact Saville settlers may have been in America only a short time, never having settled anywhere.

CHAPTER IX

SAVILLE AND WENDELL IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR

No record by towns of the Revolutionary War was made in any town. Neither did the State keep any records of the War by towns. Now since Saville was, we might say, a "foundling town" at the time when War broke out, its records had nothing at all about the War. Unfortunately, sometime after the War the State, ignorant of what Saville had done in the War, unduly imposed a penalty tax on the town. Thereupon Captain Samuel Gunnison led a successful appeal effort for relief, making the following report to the Committee of Claims for the State. We produce the report below, bad spelling and all.

But first, let us see what and who Captain Gunnison was as shown by "State Papers," Vol. XIII, page 494. We quote:

"By a return of Col. Benjamin Bellows Jr. dated Mar. 15, 1776, the 10th of his regiment was located in Saville, and Commanded by Samuel Gunnison, captain, Benjamin Thurber First Lieutenant, William Lang, Second Lieutenant, and George Lear, Ensign."

* **AUTHOR'S NOTE:** The above named officers of Company 10 were all signers of the Association Test in Saville in 1776. The town, at that time had only eighteen heads of families.

Now in 1885, October 12th, Captain Gunnison wrote a report to the State, and here it is verbatim, ad literatim:

**Captain Gunnison's Report on Wendell's Revolutionary War Record.
Made in 1765 Quoted:**

"To the Honble the Comite of Claims in and for the Commonwealth of New Hampshire Gentlemen this may inform your honours of the State and Sittuation of the town of Wendell During our late unnateral War. In the first of the War their was fifteen families twenty two poles Laram List and Training Band—And in April 1783—but thurty four taxable poles in the town—which have always Dun their parts & Sum times more in the Common Cause as may appear by the following account which I took from the Peopels mouths as to Collect the actual Service the peopel of this town have Done from the Officers Roles they were under I cannot do."

Benjamin Howard	in the service	0 years	9 months
Elezer Sisco		0	5
Samuel Gunnison, Jr.		0	7½
Joseph Lear		0	1½
Daniel Grindel (for messrs Lears)		0	5
Daniel Woodward		0	2
Wm. Lang, Jr. from beginning and during war			
Wm. Sisco		0	10
William Mabritton Jun.		0	5
" " " (three years— wounded and died in the service)		3	0
Edward Young		0	6
Daniel Grindle (for himself)		0	6
Sam Sisco (for three years)		3	0

The above list are those who were in town and did service for the town

Joshua Gage	0	8
Esek Young	1	2
Abiather Young	1	9
Neamiah Woodward	1	2
Thomas Woodward	0	9
Joshua Whitne	1	8

The above list are those who had just purchased land in the town & made some small improvements and then went volunteers into the armey in Different Departments

"This from your humble and faithful Servant—Errors excepted
—Wendell october 12th, 1785——Samll Gunnison Capt."

The report of Captain Gunnison modestly omits his own record of service throughout the War as Captain of Company 10. It credits Ensign George Lear with no service at Saville, although he did service elsewhere. Likewise as to Thurber and Lang.

It credits Joseph Lear with 1½ months service at Saville, although he served as a Private and Sargeant under Captain Walker (under Colonel Bellows), marched to New York State served at Stillwater, and was present when Burgoyne

surrendered. He also fought at Ticonderoga. We get this from a deposition of his 2d. wife, Mercy Woodward.

While Abiather Young served only one year and nine months from Saville, yet we find that he came to Saville after he had served five years, enlisting from his old home in Smithfield, R. I. He had served at Bunker Hill, New Jersey and other places.

While Esek Young served only one year and two months from Saville, he had served two years before that at Long Island, White Plains and other places, enlisting with his brothers at Smithfield, R. I.

While Edward Young came to Saville with three of his six brothers (Abiather, Robert and James) in or before 1781, we have seen a deposition of one of them saying all seven of the "Young brothers" served in the War before coming to Saville. From Saville Edward Young served six months. We have not run across where he served before, except the deposition that all of them served in the War.

While Robert Young did no service in Saville after he arrived in 1781, yet before that he had done the same War service as his brother Esek, as above stated. He may have been used up before he came to Saville.

James Young, the youngest brother, enlisted at the old home in Smithfield, R. I., as a "fifer boy," and served twelve months. He had no recorded service from Saville, although he was there in 1781.

Cornelius Young, who came to Saville with his brother Esek, had no recorded service there. But from the Gardner genealogy, we find he married Sarah Huntoon and had a daughter, Betsey Young, wife of David Gardner of Wendell. The Gardner family rate Cornelius Young as a Revolutionary soldier. He was one of the seven Young brothers who enlisted from Smithfield, R. I. We find only six brothers, but believe it probable that all served somewhere, and all six certainly came to Saville before the War was quite over.

Daniel Grindel who is given credit for only ten months service in Saville, enlisted from Saville August 20, 1776, and fought at Fort Ticonderoga, N. Y.

Samuel Sisco enlisted from Saville and served three years. Fought at Fort Ticonderoga.

William Lang enlisted in Saville and served during the War.

Christopher Gardner enlisted at Portsmouth June 25, 1775, served at Winter Hill and at Peekskill. Went to Wendell after the War.

Samuel George enlisted at Weare, July 1, 1780. Went to Wendell after the War.

John Angell enlisted at Smithfield, R. I. Was made a Captain. Went to Wendell after the War.

Samuel Rogers came to Wendell after the War, having served one year from Hopkinton.

CHAPTER X

SAVILLE IN WAR AND POVERTY

The State Papers turn this light on Saville's earliest war history:

“Petition for Arms and Ammunition: addressed to the Council and Assembly, 1776.

The Petition & Memorial of John Wendell of Portsmouth in the sd Colony Esqr unto your Honours humbly shews—

That your Petitioner by a Vote of the Inhabitants of the Township of Saville in said Colony was chosen to represent them in the late honbl Congress in all Matters that regard their public safety especially to procure them some Powder & Ball for their defence against their Enemies, and as the Gentleman who lately represented said Township wh Other is removed into the Council and is also absent at this Time, Your Memorilist thinks it his Duty to petition Yr Honrs in the Behalf of said Inhabitants, that you would be pleased to grant them such a Supply of Arms & Ammunition as their Situation may require and as it will appear from the Evidence of Capt Samuel Gunnison who commands the Company in said Town, and who is a Person with whom Yr Honours may deposit such Military Stores as you may be pleased to grant them, and for whose Fidelity Yr Petitioner will readily be bound for

Yr Petitioner will not presume to lay before Yr Honours the Urgency of a Supply to the Interior Parts of ye Colony

as it must occur to You from the late Intelligencies from Canada, yet he humbly begs leave to suggest, that those he now represents are wholly in want of Powder & are likely to be called on sooner than the others, being most of them Young, able & willing to defend their Country against any hostile Attempts of the Brittish Army—if they should invade the Frontier Towns,—and Your Petitioners as in Duty bound shall ever pray—

John Wendell, Agent for the Town of Saville."

Portsmo July 2d 1776

AUTHOR'S NOTE: Attacks from Canada were threatened, and actually came. A regiment was stationed in the fort at Charlestown. Capt. Gunnison had a company at Saville, made up of residents of that town and other towns. It was a northern outpost.

"Statement Relative to Service in the War: Addressed to the General Assembly, 1786."

"The Petition of the Selectmen of Saville, formerly so called, but w^{ch} is now incorporated by the name of Wendell, in behalf of themselves and the Other Inhabitants of said Township, unto Honours humbly shews—

"That the Hon^{ble} Treasurer of this State, hath lately Issued an Extent on Your Petitioners, for the want of their Proportion of Men, during the War, which occasioned the Greatest Surprize to You Pet^{rs}, as they were conscious that the said Inhabitants, taken in a comparative view, have done more service During the War, than Any Town in the whole State, as they Humbly conceive they shall make to appear to any Committee of this Hon^{ble} Court; Your Pet^{rs} never received any List or Demand for their Proportion from any Public Officer what ever, excepting a Latter from Col^o now Gen^l Bellows to Cap^t Gunnison for the Names of such man as went from s^d Town unlisted for Three Years or during the War with the Names of the Officers under whom they Served, on which You Pet^{rs} Gunnison returned the Names of William Lang jun^r William McBrittain Jun^r & S¹ Sisco Inhabitants of said Town who were then in actual Service engaged for Three Years, One of whom was wounded in Battle & afterwards died thereof And Excepting a few Old men Every man in the town has Occasionally served in Person on

Alarms and Whenever Col^o Bellows sent out for them, All which they humbly hope to make appear Wherefore they Request a Committee of this Hon^{bl} Court may be appointed to take the Prayer of their Petition into Consideration and to Report thereon as to Justice belongs, And Your Pet^{rs} as in duty bound shall ever Pray"

(Signed) Sam^{ll} Gunnison } Selectmen of
moses true } Wendell

"Wendell January 2^d 1786."

The following from "State Papers" give us the best description we could expect to have of the poverty and hardships of those earliest pioneer emigrants in Saville. It should be studied carefully. We note how a gripping, human story blazes through bad composition, grammar and spelling. It is a revealing document, viz—

"To his Honor the President and the Honorable the Council and House of Representatives, to be Convened at Concord the 2nd Tuesday in June 1782: In and for the Common Wealth of New Hampshire"—

"The Humble Petition of the Inhabitants of the Town of Wendell most Humbly Sheweth that Your Petitioners have Received Tax Bills from the Treasurer of this Common Wealth to the amount of £160-15-New Emmission & £6-0-6 Speice for the years 1781-& for the year 1782 the amount of £194-4-7 to be paid in Silver and Gold, as our Proportion of the State Tax. We therefore beg leave to Inform Your Honrs of our Inability to pay same—As under is true and deplorable State of the Town—there is but 25 families in the Town & 3 of them is So infirm that they pay no Pole Tax—& 11 Single men Some of the families hafe one Cow each Some 2 Others none at all—after a strict Enquiry Could not find above 4 families that has Bread Corn enough to Last to English Harvest & all the Rest are buyers of Corn some of which have nothing to buy with—And we Humbly Conceive there has been no Town Settled by Inhabitants in Such Low Circumstances as this—as Some Have Ever Been Obliged to Go Twenty miles after Bread Corn to eat yearly we have Ever been Ready to Assist our Proportion in the Continental Army both Personal & in all other Exigencies—There is so many non resident Proprietors of Land Living Oute of the town owning the Principale of the Town

that our Roads are in bad condition and having no mills we are Obliged to go to the next Towns for Every thing we may want in that way which makes our situation really Distressing—As we are ordered by a Special Act of the Assembly not to tax the lands of the Non Residents towards defraying the Expence of making or repairing the Roads in the Town we are not able to do it our Selves—Your Humble Petitioners do Conceive the Poverty of the Town is Deplorable—many of those families have no money and if these taxes are enforced on them must sell there stock and there Families suffer—We Humbly Conceive that our Precept is much bigger than our Just Proportion for want of a true knowledge of our situation—^{1^{ly}} we are on a Gore of Land which other towns Infringe upon us and we Cant help it ^{2^{ly}} we Humbly Conceive we have not our quantity of land by Reason of So much watter in town—the tax bill for the year 1781, was Recd march 25th, 1782 the tax bill for the year 1782 was Recd may 16-1782-on the Receipt of which the Inhabitants was called to Gether to Consider of there melancholy situation and to Petition to the Assembly for redress therefore your Petitioners most Humbly Pray Your Honors will be pleased to take there Distressed Case into there most Serious Consideration & they will in Duty Bound Ever Pray—voted in the above S^d meeting that m^r moses True forward this Petition to the General Assembly at Concord—”

“Attest Sam¹¹ Gunnison town Clark-may y^e 23d 1782.”

*AUGHTOR'S NOTE: A part of these taxes were abated. A law exempting non-residents from paying taxes suggests a connection with the fact that many prominent politicians were non-residents and were given free land in many towns. The complaint that they had too much water and too little land seems odd to us now, since the river and Pond really saved us.

“To the Honourable the Committee of Claims or bord of war In and for the Common wealth of Newhampshire this may inform your honours that Col^o Hunt has brought A Extent to the Amount of as our Purportion of our Delinquent Soldier Tax for the Late War which we humbly Conceive is Come Against us by Reason of your honours not having a Rite Knowledge of what the Inhabitants of this Poor feeble town has Dun by Calls on all Sudden Emergences from our field officers and also voluntiers Going So much that we Actually believe that we ought to have credit Rather than to be Called upon for the Least Sum—we humbly Conceive we have a Just Rite to Chalange the whole State that their

is not a town in it Considering our Poverty and numbers that have Done near So much as the People of this town have in actual Service without hire from other towns therefore we would Earnestly Desire your honours would take the above account under your Consideration & we humbly beg the Extent now in Col^o Hunts hands may be with Drawn —this from your humble Peteniors in Duty Bound Ever Pray—

Wendell october ye 14th-1785—”

Samuel Gunnison
Moses True
Joshua Gage

Select men
of
Wendell

“State Papers” give us the following petition for a new charter—

“The Petition of Subscribers Inhabitants of the Township of Saville, so called, in said State, unto Your Honours humbly shews:—

That your Petitioners labor under many Inconveniences for the Want of Incorporation of the said Town, and as Your Honours have indulged other Towns, far less Inhabited than this, They humbly hope for the same Favour,—Your Petitioners have exerted themselves on all Occasions in the present War, greatly beyond their Abilities, and have signalized their Attachment to the State of New Hampshire, and its Jurisdiction,—Your Petitioners Pray that said Township may be incorporated with the Privileges of other corporate Towns, and that it may hereafter bear the name of Wendell, for which indulgence: y^r Petitioners will ever pray—”

“Samuel Gunnison
William Lang
his
Benj^a B. R. Rand
mark
George W. Lear
Joseph Lear
Robert Rand
Moses True
Daniel Grindel
John Beven
Rob Woodward
Nehemiah Woodward

daniel woodward
Daniel Sherburne
Sam Wilson
Esek Young
Abiathar Young
Robrd young
Edward young
Jemes young
Joshua Whitne
William
E Sisco (by mark)
Sam Sisco (by mark)

William Lang for his son William in the Army. Twenty-four. That was all.

“(The Town was incorporated April 4, 1781, by the name of Wendell.”

These twenty-four petitioners for the incorporation of the township of Wendell revealed changes in the inhabitants of the town since the Association Test list, of eighteen names in 1776. There were seven names missing from the 1776 list who had moved away or died, viz.: William Mack Breney, Benjamin Thurber, Samuel Thurber, Michael Bowden, Ephraim Bradbury, Benjamin Howard, and Joshua Gage.

That left 11 of the 18 Association Test names, as follows: Robert Woodward, Capt. Samuel Gunnison, Joseph Lear, George W. Lear, Daniel Grandell, Benjamin Rand, William Lang, Sam W. Sisco, Elezer Sisco, Daniel Sherburne, John Beven.

But these 11 voters, hero “survivors of the Association Test in Saville,” had been augmented by 13 newcomers, to make twenty-four names who signed this petition to incorporate Wendell in 1781, viz.: (new names) Nehemiah Woodward, Daniel Woodward, Abiathar Young, Robert Young, Esek Young, Edward Young, James Young, Robert Rand, Moses True, William Lang, Jr. (in the Army), Samuel Wilson, Joshua Whitne, and William Whitne.

This addition to the town shows the arrival of five “Youngs,” which family has continued in Sunapee continuously to the present day, a strong family, having a large part in Sunapee’s history. They settled on “Young’s Hill.”

Between these dates (’76 and ’81) we note the name of Moses True, who became a delegate to the famous State Constitutional Convention to ratify the Federal Constitution in 1788, and voted “No.” That “No” sounds like Rhode Island, which was a year or so late in ratifying the Constitution.

CHAPTER XI

THE CHARTER OF WENDELL

“The following is the ‘new Charter’.

State of New Hampshire
In the Year of Our Lord 1781 }

An Act, to incorporate a Tract of Land, heretofore known
LS by the name of Saville, in the County of Cheshire.”

“Whereas a Petition has been preferred to the Genereal Assembly by the Inhabitants of a certain tract of land in the County of Cheshire commonly known by the name of Saville, setting forth, that they labour under grate Inconveniences for want of an Incorporation and praying that they may be Incorporated and that the said tract of land may hereafter bear the name of Wendell of which Petition and order of Court thereupon due notice hath been given and no Objection being made thereto:

Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives in General Court Assembled and by the Authority of the same that the said tract of land containing all the Lands and bounded as set forth in the Charter of the Grant thereof be now erected and incorporated into a township by the name of Wendell. And the Inhabitants of the said Town are hereby erected into a Body Politic and corporate to have continuance and succession forever and are invested with all the Powers and enfranchised with all the Rights, Privileges, Benefits and Immunities which any Town in this State can legally possess, hold and enjoy. Thold to the Said Inhabitants and their successors forever by the Name of Wendell aforesaid. And Samuel Gunnison Esq. is hereby fully authorized and empowered to call a meeting of said Inhabitants for the purpose of chusing all necessary and customary Town Officers, giving fourteen days Notice at least of the time, place and design of the Said Meeting and the Officers then and there chosen shall be invested with all the Powers, Priviledges and Authorities that the Officers of any other Town in this State are by Law invested with and every

other Meeting which shall be annualy held in Said Town for that purpose shall be on the Last Wednesday of March forever."

State of New Hampshire

In the House of Representatives March 30, 1781.
The foregoing bill having been read a third time, voted that it pass to be enacted.

Set up for Concurrence

(Signed) JOHN LANGDON, *Speaker*

In Council, the 4th of April 1781.

This Bill was read for a third time and voted that the same be enacted.

(Signed) M. WEARE, *President.*

Copy exa'd.

By JOSEPH PEARSON *Depty Secy.*

AUTHOR'S NOTE: It will be observed that it gave full recognition to the land titles that came from the original grant by the Crown.

The Revolutionary War was not then over. The surrender at Yorktown was six months later, but President Weare did not wait for that, nor for the Peace Treaty which was not signed until September 3rd, 1783. John Langdon, Speaker, later became Governor and United States Senator.

CHAPTER XII

JOHN WENDELL

On the outside covers of a sizeable book of records of the town (called Wendell in 1781), is written, "This book is presented to the inhabitants of the town of Wendell for a Town Book by their friend and man of law" (signed) John Wendell, and dated July 7, 1789. (Perhaps it should read 1779.)

John Wendell was one of the ninety-six grantees. He lived in Portsmouth, and practiced law there. He was the father of Jacob Wendell who was the father of Barrett Wendell,—the famous Harvard Professor and Author.



John Wendell Portsmouth 1731

The John Wendell whose name Sunapee bore for three-fourths of a century, and whose name the Depot postoffice in Sunapee still bears, was a real estate lawyer in Portsmouth, born September 10, 1731, died April 29, 1808,—a man of wealth, well-known to all celebrities of his period, a patriot and a vigorous character as his portrait shows. Boston-born, Harvard educated, he, of the fifth generation in America was the first of the New Hampshire line, which follows: John 1, Jacob 2, Jacob 3, Barrett Wendell 4, author William Greenough Wendell 5, who now resides in the old Wendell homestead from the walls of which the writer borrowed the portrait herein.

It is stated that he purchased shares of the town from several who wanted to sell out.

He advertised for settlers in some of the towns he represented.

When the War was coming to a close he sought a new Charter from President John Weare. The town's name was changed to his name.

He sought and obtained "**powder and ball**" for Saville to put up a defense during the War.

He built a log cabin near the first settlers from Portsmouth. It was later burned down.

John Wendell retained the sheep-skin on which the King's Grant was written and executed, presumably for safe keeping. It belonged to Sunapee.

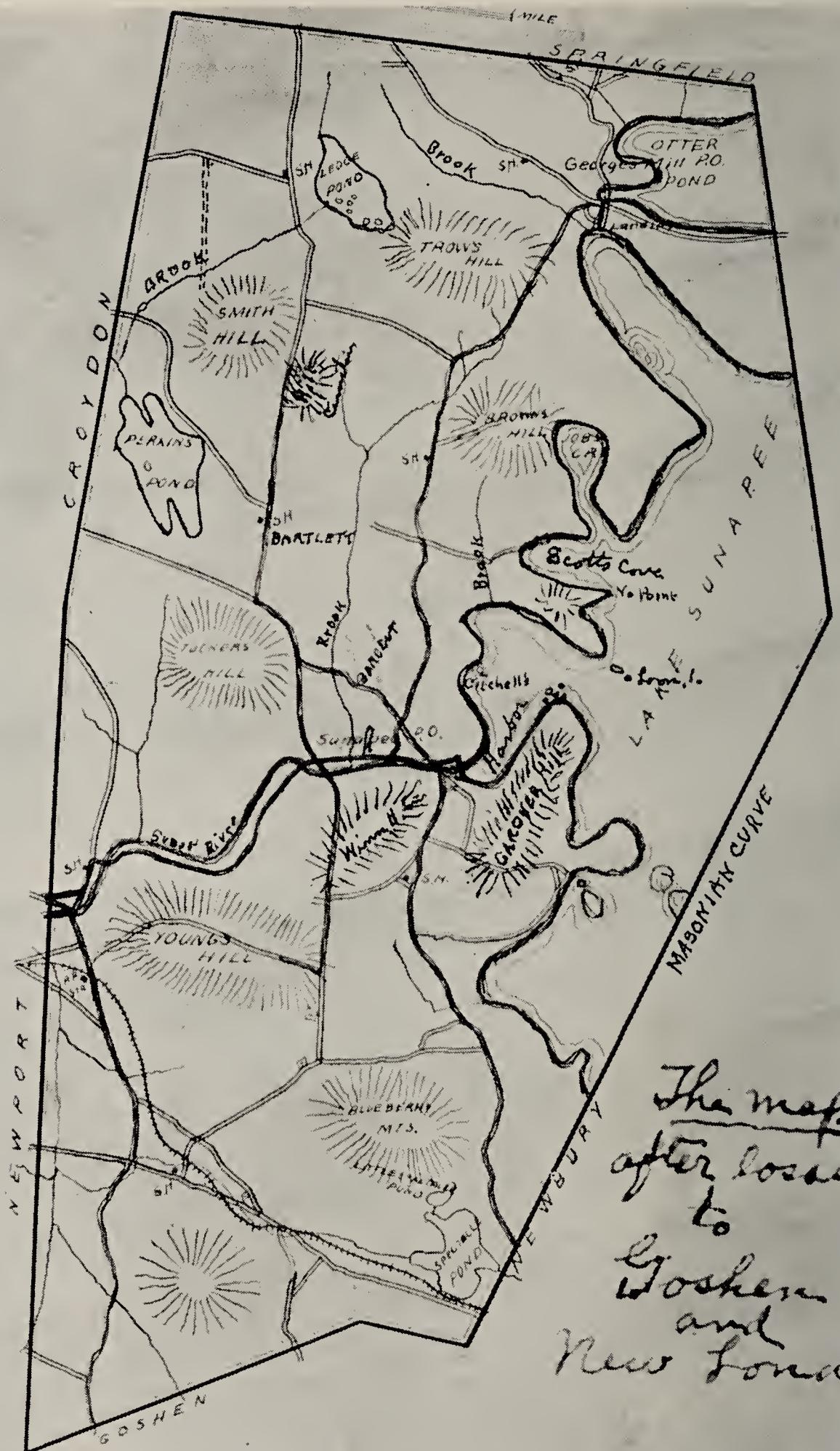
One hundred and twenty-eight years thereafter (1768 to 1896), the writer, while teaching school in Portsmouth, purchased it from a collector of antiques for twenty-five dollars and presented it to the Selectmen of Sunapee, to-wit, to Selectman Charles E. Russell of George's Mills.

CHAPTER XIII

VOTED "NO," AND LOST ITS TAIL

A memorable date in American history was **June 21, 1788**, for on that date the decision was made to unite the thirteen colonies into the United States of America by adopting the Federal Constitution. How about June 21, 1788? Well, it was on that date that New Hampshire put the world-wide problem over by being the ninth State to favor it. Only nine States were necessary. How did that concern Wendell? We are ashamed to tell, but history cannot lie. Wendell sent Moses True to the State Convention, and he voted "No." The vote of our State was fifty-seven "Yes," and forty-seven "No." So we did no real harm.

Wendell soon lost its tail to Goshen—Daniel Grandell, Benjamin Rand and William Lang, Saville's first three settlers, joined twelve later arrivals to the "South end" to make a move to create Goshen as a matter of convenience to them.



The map
after losses
to
Goshen
and
New London.

The twelve other South enders were: Moses True, Nathaniel Gunnison, Ephraim Gunnison, John Wheeler, James Libby, George W. Lear, Joseph Lear, Benjamin Rand, Jr., Stephen Lang, George Ayers, Daniel Shirbon, and Parker Tandy. The petition addressed to the General Court, found in "State Papers," was as follows: "The petition of us the Subscribers Inhabitants of Wendell, Lemster, Unity, Newport and Fisherfield living on a Tract of Land lying in the Remote corners of the Towns aforesaid which makes it Exceedingly Inconvenient on Account of all Town Affairs as Publick Town Meetings and Religious Societies by our being at Such a Distance from the Centre of those Towns that we are now Incorporated with, Therefore the Prayers of your Petitioners is that your Hon^{rs} will consider us in our Situation and Incorporate us as a Town as Shall be Set forth in the Plan herewith Exhibited or otherwise as your Hon^{rs} in your wisdom Seem meet and your petitioners as in duty bound Shall ever Pray"

Lemster December y^e 22 A D 1789"

"Asa Hebard	Joseph Lear
Benj ⁿ Willey	Benjamin Rand
Allen Willey, J ^r .	Benjamin Rand
Milan Hebard	Jun ^r
Luther Martin	Nathaniel Gunnison
Nathan Willey	Moses True
Reuben Willey	William Lang
Eleazer Carey	Stephen Lang
Daniel Shirbon	Daniel Grendel
Daniel Shiron, J ^r .	Arthur Humphrey
John Wheeler	Stephen Gilman
James Libbey	Elisha Thatcher
Parker Tandy	Ephraim Gullison
George W. Lear	George Ayres"

The above signers were from the five towns but the 15 first named in this chapter were from Wendell. The people of Wendell disliked to have the land and the south end residents cut off, but they saw the reasonableness of it. Those 15 Wendell names must be cancelled from the census list of fifty-one families in 1790 as they were enumerated in the

1790 census as of Wendell. The petition was granted in December, 1791.

CHAPTER XIV

THE FIRST GRIST-MILL

A grist mill was the first and indispensable necessity of pioneers. They must eat what they raise, and raise what they eat. Corn must be ground into meal. For the first few years the Savillites had no grist mill. They could be seen with a bag of corn on their backs, trudging through pathless woods, even as far as Walpole or Charlestown, some eighteen miles, to get the corn ground. They lived mostly on corn dishes, bannock, mush, and corn pone. Newport first provided a grist mill. That was much nearer for Saville folks. But in 1882 a record shows that Joel Bailey of Newport was induced, by offer of land in Wendell, to start a grist mill there. He must have done so for we find "Bailey's Grist Mill" referred to in earlier town records of Saville and Wendell. Notwithstanding this fact, historical writers have, in the past, usually credited John Chase with having erected the first grist mill in Wendell in 1786 on the Sugar River water power, near the Pond. Blodgett and Runals had a saw mill there later and now it is an electric power station, just east of the Woolen Mill bridge, formerly the Hame Shop bridge. In about 1800 this grist mill was moved down stream, on the south side thereof, on a newly erected dam. This grist mill was run by a man named "Purington," and continued so late that the writer recalls Mr. Purington, and recalls himself, as a boy, hauling corn there with steers hitched to a sled. It has been discontinued as a mill for many years. The tall wooden building then became used as a dwelling, and is now torn down.

Joel Bailey did remove to Wendell. That is shown by the birth records of three children born in Wendell between 1785 and 1790, and by the census of 1791. Chase is now thought to have succeeded Bailey, or else Chase owned it and Bailey ran it. But we find in the town records where

it speaks of the layout of a road to Bailey's grist mill, and that in two cases.

CHAPTER XV

LAST OF SAVILLE—FIRST OF WENDELL

The last town meeting under the name of Saville was held March 29, 1782. Daniel Shirburn was chosen Moderator; Captain Gunnison, Clerk; Gunnison, True and J. Lear, Selectmen; Joseph Whitne, Constable.

The first town meeting under the name of Wendell was held on May 23, 1782. True, Moderator, voted to send a "petition to the court" in behalf of those tax bills for 1781 and 1782. Moses True was delegated to carry the petition to the Court at Concord in June, next.

Again, on July 11, 1782. Voted to raise the Beef called for by the State. Chose Esek Young, Moses True and George W. Lear, a Committee to get the Beef.

The following receipt was recorded: Claremont, July 15, 1782. Then received of George Lear of Wendell Beef cattle to the value of 3075 pound weight **towards their State Rate Grant in 1782**, to be paid the last day of June 1782.

Rec'd by me
(Signed) SAMUEL TROTT

(attached to receipt)

Joshua Gages	oxen	wt.	1200
Samuel Gunnisons	ox	wt.	725
John Bevens	cow		900
Esek Young	cow		900
Wm. Mebrittons	cow		350
		—	
		3075	

Five miles travel with cattle.

These cattle, or beef, constituted a charter tax in lieu of cash, which they did not have. The state must have had a better market for them.

CHAPTER XVI

THE FIRST WRITTEN RECORDS OF SAVILLE

The first town meeting recorded in this record book concerns Saville, and not Wendell and is dated some ten years before the book was supposed to have been given. It follows:

“State of New Hampshire

Whereas Benjamin Giles, Esq. and William Heywood, Esq. or either of them were appointed by the General Assembly to notify any Township in the County of Cheshire in the State aforesaid not Incorporated to meet after fifteen days notice and either of the aforesaid Justices being present when met to proceed and chuse a Town Clerk, three Selectmen, a Constable and other Town officers necessary to assess and collect the said Town’s proportion of the State taxes and to be duly qualified by either of said Justices who may be present.”

“These are therefore to warn the Inhabitants of the town of Saville in the County of Cheshire to meet at the dwelling house of Ephraim Bradbury in said Saville on the twenty second day of April next at Eleven clock before noon and when met to proceed to chuse Town officers as mentioned above.”

“Cheshire, March 30, 1778 Benjamin Giles, Justice of the Peace.”

“Saville, April 22, 1778. Pursuant to the notification of Benjamin Giles, Esq. the Inhabitants of this Town and it happening to be on the day of the Continental Fast, by direction of said Benjamin Giles, Esq. they were adjourned till tomorrow at 11 o’clock A. M.”

“Saville, April 23, 1778. The Inhabitants having met Benjamin Giles, Esq. present, proceeded on the business of Notification, viz.”

“Voted that Capt. Sam Gunnison be the Town Clerk for the present year. Voted that Moses True, Esek Young, and

Captain Samuel Gunnison be Selectmen of this town for the present year. Voted that Michael Bowden be the Constable of this town for the present year. The business being finished this meeting is dissolved."

(Signed) Present BENJ. GILES."

WRITER'S NOTE: The discrepancy in dates is thought to mean that the Town Clerk, when he received this very fine book in 1789 saw fit to copy his badly-kept prior records into it.

It purports to be a record of the first meeting of Saville, and was authorized by the State Assembly. Moreover, we believe there must have been town meetings before this, but perhaps not official.

Take notice that it was held in a dwelling house.

This first town meeting revealed three new names in town since 1776. They were Moses True, Esek Young and Benjamin Giles. We find no record of where they came from, but perhaps from Rhode Island, to join friends, as was quite common.

A second recorded Town Meeting, viz, in 1779, was held at the house of John Bevens, and it elected as Selectmen: Joshua Gage, Esek Young and Samuel Gunnison. John Bevens was chosen Constable, and Moses True, Town Treasurer.

The total money raised that year was 95 pounds, 15 shillings and 11 pence. Samuel Gunnison was chosen Town Clerk.

The Saville Town Meeting of 1780 reveals additional new names in town as follows: Nehemiah Woodward, a preacher, Joshua Whitney, William Bowler, and Doett Sprague.

(Notice for a meeting)

"State of New Hampshire

SS Cheshire

Wendell, October 21, 1782. Notice is hereby given to the Inhabitants of the Township of Wendell, Heretofore Known by the name of Saville that agreeable to the Act of Incor-

poration of said town, the Subscriber am appointed to call a meeting of said Inhabitants for the purpose of Chusing a town Clerk, Selectmen and all other officers for the present year. Therefore I do appoint Monday the fourth day of November next ensuing for the said Inhabitants to meet at the house of Messers George and Joseph Lears at ten of the Clock forenoon in said town then and there to chuse, viz.

moderator to manage said meeting

Town clerk

three Selectmen

Constable and all necessary town officers to serve untill the last Tuesday of March next.

And the said Inhabitants are desire to attend accordingly.

SAM. GUNNISON, ESQ."

(Meeting Held)

"November 4, 1782. Agreeable to the above the Inhabitants met. Samuel Gunnison chosen town clerk, Moses True, Samuel Gunnison and Joseph Lear chosen Selectmen. Joshua Whitne chosen Constable. Voted that Daniel Shurburn, Joshua Gage, George Walker Lear and Thomas Woodward and Moses True be a Committee to lay out Road in town. Voted that George Walker Lear be surveir. Voted that John Bevens be Surveyor. The above men that are chosen to Servei untill the last Wednesday of March next. The Business being finished the meeting Dissolved."

Voted that the men "who work on the road shall have three shillings, six pence per day." This, of course, was less than one dollar, which reveals low standards. Odd to us now seems the obsolete office of "hogreaf" to which this meeting chose Benjamin Rand and Eber Angel. This job was to catch stray hogs. The name "hogreaf" later became a quip of reproach as the lowest possible office a man could hold. One often heard the expression, "He aint fit to be hogreaf."

(Notice of Meeting)

State of New Hampshire

SS Cheshire

These are to warn the Inhabitants of Wendell Qualified by Law vote, that they meet at the dwelling house of Messrs Esek and Abitha Youngs in Wendell on Thursday the fifth Day of December next at ten of the Clock in the forenoon to join in Union with the town of Newport and Croydon to elect one Person to Represent us in the General Assembly, also to act on all Business we are directed to in a Precept we have received from the Assembly at Concord, Sept. 13, 1782.

Given under our hands this 14 day of November 1782.

Samuel Gunnison

Moses True

Joseph Lear

Selectmen of Wendell

(Meeting Held)

Wendell, December 5, 1782. Agreeable to the Notification the Inhabitants of Wendell, Newport, and Croydon met and proceeded as follows and Benj. Giles, Esq. was chosen by a unanimous vote to serve as a Representative for the above said towns for the present year. Also acted on all other business agreeable to the Precept received. Also those three men to give instructions to the Representative, namely Moses Whipple, Esq, Benj. Stephens and Samuel Gunnison. The business being finished the meeting is Dissolved.

Cheshire SS Att. a Legal Town meeting held in Wendell March 26, 1783. Daniel Sherburn chosen moderator for the meeting and business of the Day. Samuel Gunnison chosen town Clerk for the present year. Voted William Bowles Gideon Angel and Abitha Young be Selectmen of this town for the present year. Voted that Daniel Sherburn be the Constable of this town for the present year. Voted to give said Sherburn three Pounds twelve Shillings for serving Constable the present year. Voted that George Walker Lear

and Joshua Whitne be Surveirs of highways in this Town for the present year. Voted that Daniel Gunnison be fence vewer for this year. Voted that Gideon Angel, Abitha Young and Joshua Whitne be a Committee to lay out roads in Town. Voted to raise ten pounds to defray Town charges for the present year. Voted to raise twenty five pounds to be laid out upon the roads this present year. Voted that the men that work on the roads shall have three shillings, six pence a day. Voted that Neamiah Woodward, Joshua Gage, and Esek Young be a Committee to settle with the town clerk and Selectmen for the years past. Voted that Benj. Rand and Joshua Gage be hog reafs for the present year.

Joshua Gage drawn to serve on the Petit Jury at Charlestow on the second Tuesday of April next. George W. Lear drawn to serve on the petit jury at Charlestown on the first thursday following the second Tuesday of April next.

CHAPTER XVII

FIRST U. S. CENSUS OF WENDELL

The first census of the United States, authorized by the first Congress, soon after General George Washington took the oath of office as the first President (April 30, 1789) was taken by the newly formed Government during the year 1790-'91, and as a result the town of Wendell (then in Cheshire County) was shown to have had fifty-one heads of families with a total population of 267. But fifteen families had been annexed to Goshen, leaving thirty-six in Wendell.

At that time the State of New Hampshire had a population of 141,885 and the entire country 3,893,635.

The following were given as the names of "Heads" of those fifty-one families:

(Explanation: The first numeral after each name in the following list represents the number of males over 16 years of age in that family, including the head of the family himself. The second numeral after each name represents the number of males in that family under 16 years of age. The

third numeral after each name represents the number of females in that family, regardless of age.)

Eber Angell	2-1-4	Joseph Lear	1-1-4
Gideon Angell	2-2-2	James Libby	1-1-2
Noell Angell	1-1-2	Jenny McBritton	0-0-1
Stukeley Angell	1-1-1	Daniel Moses	1-1-1
George Ayres	1-0-2	Ichabod Perkins	3-0-3
Giles Bartlett	1-1-3	Benjamin Rand	1-1-2
Israel Bryant	1-1-5	Benjamin Rand, Jr.	1-1-1
James Bryant		Thomas Rankins	1-0-1
Joel Bayley	1-4-5	Daniel Sherburne	2-5-5
Job Clap	1-2-6	Parker Tandy	1-2-4
Joseph Cutt	4-1-3	Moses True	1-2-1
William Cutt	1-0-2	John Wheeler	2-1-1
Edward Dam	1-0-1	Joshua Whitney	1-4-4
Alden Freeman	1-0-3	Elijah Woodward	1-1-2
Ebenezer Freeman	4-3-2	Joshua Woodward	1-2-1
Joshua Gage	2-3-6	Nehemiah Woodward	2-2-3
Christopher Gardner	1-1-5	Richard Woodward	2-0-2
Daniell Grandell	1-0-2	Squire Woodward	1-3-4
Ephraim Gunnison	3-0-2	Thomas Woodward	1-1-3
Nathaniel Gunnison	1-0-2	Abiather Young	2-2-5
Samuel Gunnison	1-1-1	Cornelius Young	1-1-2
Benjamin Haywood	1-0-1	Edward Young	1-1-3
Giles Kelsey	1-3-1	Esek Young	3-0-4
Stephen Lang	1-0-1	James Young	1-2-3
William Lang	1-0-2	Robert Young	1-3-1
George W. Lear	1-1-3		

No male names, except the "heads" of families were taken. The only female name taken was that of Mrs. McBritton. She was the "head of a family."

While this census showed New Hampshire to have 158 slaves, none were found in Wendell. Maine, Massachusetts and Vermont had no slaves.

Only a few of the foregoing family names appear in Sunapee to-day.

From this table it appears there were 64 boys under sixteen and 70 males over sixteen, or 134 males in all. In addition there were 133 females, making a grand total of 267.

It will be noted that from 1781 (when it was named Wendell) to 1791, ten years later, the number of heads of families had increased from twenty-four to fifty-one.

The name "Angell" appears here four times. It was destined to continue until the present. The name "Bartlett" appears for the first time as a resident, but Giles Bartlett became a Goshenite.

The "George W. Lear" in the census list is the only one whose name was embraced in the list of ninety grantees in 1768. He was a settler as well.

The six families of "Woodwards" accounted for thirty-two of the town's population, while the "Young" family surpassed them with thirty-six.

Daniel Sherburne tops the one family record with twelve.

Poor Jenny McBritton, a widow who lost a son in the War, is put down as the head of a family of one.

The Goshen seceders are in the foregoing list. Goshen had not been formed at the moment the census was taken, so the 15 Goshen families must be deducted from the 51 families to get Wendell's exact condition. That means there were only 36 families in the last part of 1791.

CHAPTER XVIII

WENDELL IN PRESIDENT WASHINGTON'S TIME

The first Town officers after Washington became President:

Moderator, John Foster

Clerk, Ichabod Perkins

Selectmen, John Foster, Ichabod Perkins and John Wheeler

Constable, Cornelius Young

Surveyors of Highways, Daniel Sanborn, Joseph Lear, Christopher Gardner, Gideon Angel, John Foster, Eber Angel and Lieut. Abiather Young

Town Treasurer, Ichabod Perkins

"Tything Men," Daniel Sharbon, Ebenezer Freeman and Lieut. Joshua Whitney

Hogreafs, Daniel Sharbon and Joshua Whitney

Fence Viewers, George Lear and Daniel Sharbon

Pound Keeper, Joseph Lear

Committee to lay out roads, Moses True, Nathaniel Perkins and Joshua Whitney

"Voted twelve pounds for schools." (Note by author—That was to give schools for a year for 146 scholars)

"Voted thirty pounds for repair of highways."

"Voted to postpone the building of a meeting house."

"Voted three shillings a day for Selectmen's pay." (Note by author—This should be noted by present day Selectmen)

"Voted Elder Woodward 'back rates abated.' "

The Town Meeting was held in Mr. Freeman's barn.

"Voted that the town be divided."

In 1792 the Town "voted to build a meeting house on Capt. Gage's land a little west of the school house." (Note, it was not built 'till 1831)

"Vote was four majority. Then rescinded."

"Voted not to let rams run at large, from August 20th to November 15th, on forfithuer of said ram on giving the owner proper notice."

In 1795 Stephen Lang, Giles Bartlett, Jacob Chipmore and Benj. Brattons had their school tax abated on the ground of living in Goshen.

Liquor License

The following verbatim authority to sell liquor is the first we find in the Town records:

"We the Selectmen of the Town of Wendell being persuaded of the good conduct of the petitioner, Matthew Porter, and the necessity of a Public House of Entertainment do approbate him and fully give our consent that he keep a Public House of Entertainment and sell liquor in his house in this Town for one year from this date and be allowed all the Privileges as other Licensed Persons Subjects of this State."

"Nathaniel Perkins
Abiather Young
Selectmen of Wendell."

Wendell, May 28, 1795."

Similar licenses were issued later. But prohibition was soon an issue.

CHAPTER XIX

WENDELL'S SOLDIERS IN THE WAR OF 1812

Sunapee's contribution to the war effort of 1812 was large by comparison, but her soldiers saw but little actual combat. Here is the list—

First New Hampshire Regiment:

Capt. Thomas Currier's Company
(Enlisted in 1813)

Samuel Rogers	2nd Lieut.
John Gage	Ensign
William Gage	Sergt.
Scribner Huntoon	Private
William Lamb	" and Corporal
Corbin Huntoon	Musician
Jacob Stickney	"
Joseph Avery	Private
Joseph Chase, Jr.	"
Richmond Clapp	"
Amos George	"
Thomas Lamb	"
James Young 2nd.	"
James Boyce	"
Daniel Pickernell	"
James Young	"
Samuel Pickernell	"
Hezikiah Peck	"
Ezek Young	"
Joseph Pillsbury	"

Capt. Reuben Marsh's Company
(Enlisted in September 1814)

John Moore	Corporal
William Lamb	Private
Edward Crosby	"

Capt. Joseph Kimball's Company
(Enlisted in September 1814)

Abiather Young	Ensign
Joseph Chase, Jr.	Private
Moses Follansbee	"
Charles Gage	"
Nathan Rogers	"

Many of these names have already become familiar.

After the War of 1812 to enforce America's right to "freedom of the seas," there was nothing of an eventful nature that happened in Wendell for several years, except that it was a period of building new roads, establishing small district schools, clearing new land by immigrants, improving farm cultivation, raising large families, and migration west.

CHAPTER XX

WENDELL'S HEADS OF FAMILIES IN 1830

We were able to obtain for this book the result of the United States Census for Wendell for 1830 and herewith present it in full. It was never published before:

John Angell	Abel Cooper, Jr.
Smith Angell	Benj. Clapp
George Angell	John Clapp
Gideon Angell, 2nd	Joshua Cheney
Deborah Wd. Angell	Jonathan Crowell
Abel Austin	Daniel S. Currier
Jeremiah Adams	John Colby
Luke Atwood	Hough B. Clough
Zachariah Batchelder	Daniel B. Colcord
Daniel Batchelder	Benj. Colby, Jr.
Samuel Bailey	James Crossman
Jacob Bailey	Josiah Currin
John Bartlett	Medaphor Chase
Nathan Burpee	Hazen Crowell
John J. Balch	Jonathan Dame
John Chase	Ephraim Davis
Josiah Conant	Eli Davis
Abel Cooper	Mersk Dodge

Jonathan Dow	Joseph Perkins
Benjamin C. Dame	Joseph Perkins, 2nd
Abijah Emerson	Charles Perkins
James Eastman	Francis Pingrey
Isaac Eastman	Thomas Pike
Moses Eastman	Thomas Pickernell
Ichabod Eastman	Joseph Pillsbury
Philip Eastman	John Putney
Josiah W. Freetor	Eliakim Putney
Joseph Gunnison	Samuel Rogers
Samuel Gardner	Charles Rogers
Betsy Wd. Gardner	Adam Redington
John Gardner	Stephen Rowell
Samuel George	William Roberton
Elijah George	John Randall
Daniel George	Moses Sargent
Joseph George	Moses Sargent, Jr.
Benj. George	Charles Sargent
Elijah George, 2nd	Nathan Smith
Christopher Gardner	John Smith
Caleb Heath	John Stickney
James Hutchins	Jacob C. Stickney
Ira Hurd	Samuel Scischo
Caleb E. Hackett	Psebe Wd. Sranton
Abraham Hook	Josiah Trow
Scribner Huntoon	William Trow
John Hopkins	William, 2nd
Jacob Kidder	Francis S. Trow
Thomas Kidder	Aaron Thomas
Samuel Knowlton	Jeremiah Whitney
Alexander Lamb	Jonathan Worcester
Robert Leer	Caleb Whitaker
Asabel Lear	Asa Winn
John Merit	Esek Young
Polly Wd. Messer	John Young
Moses Muzzy	John Young, 2nd
John McLane	Abiatha Young
Daniel March	William Young
Jeremiah Newell	Oliver Young
Nathaniel Perkins	Andrew Young
Enoch Perkins	

117 Heads of Families

637 Total Population

Of this number 1 was deaf and dumb and three were blind

There were no slaves and no colored people in Wendell at this time

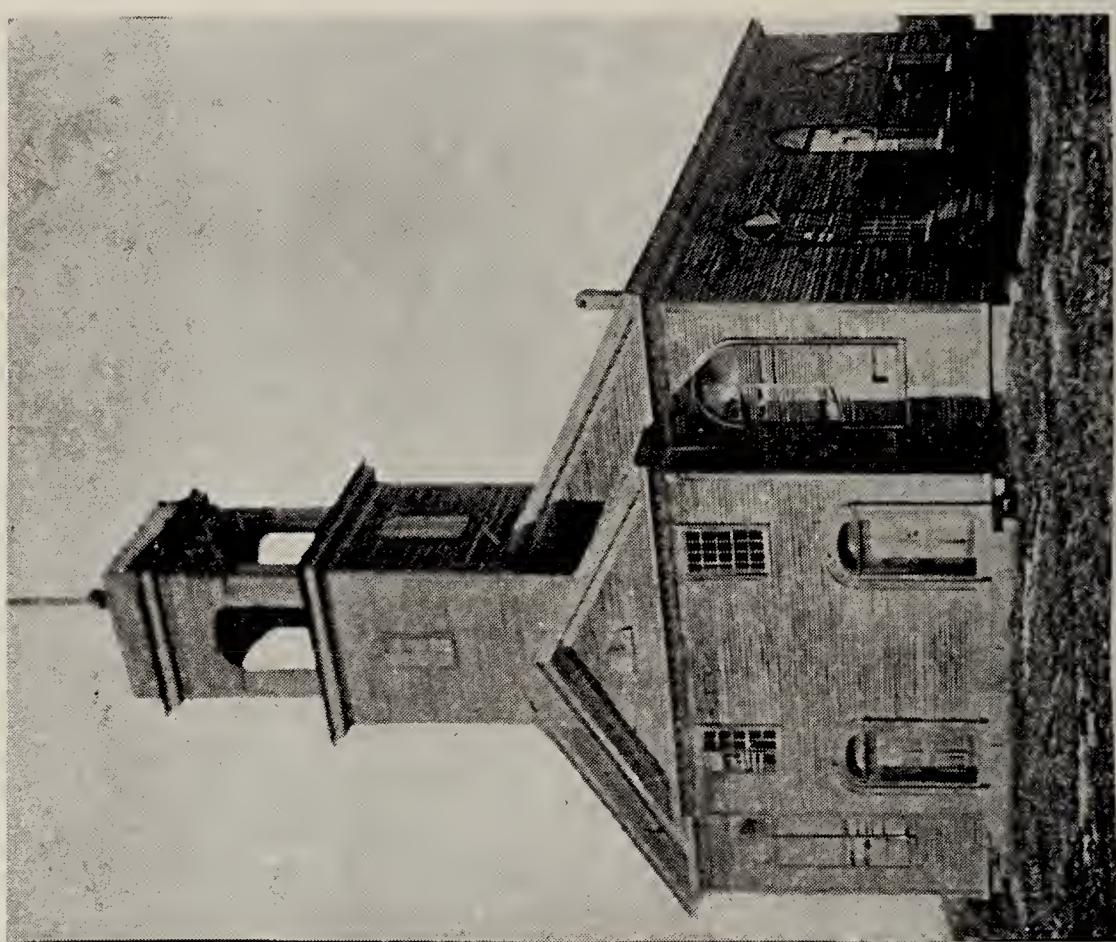
This census was taken by Bradbury Bailey, Marshall of this District

Of the eighteen heads of families who dwelt in Saville in 1776, and who signed the Association Test, only two of the same family names are found in this census, taken fifty-four years later. All such family names had disappeared by 1830, save one. This means that the very first Rhode Island immigrants (12 in all) did not stick to Sunapee long. One exception! Of the six in that eighteen,—the six whose land was set off to form Goshen, those who came from Portsmouth, only one family name was in Wendell fifty-four years thereafter, and that name was "Lear." To repeat, in 1776, Joseph Lear and George Walker Lear were in Saville. In 1830 Robert and Asabel Lear were the Lears in Wendell. Robert was the son of Joseph whose farm was set off to Goshen. From this fact, it results that Frank and Cedric Lear, who descended from Robert, reach farther back in our history than any others now in Sunapee. But their line was broken for a few years until said Robert, born in Goshen, as the son of Joseph married Miss Angell of Sunapee and hence moved back from Goshen. (See Lear family.)

The truth is that the immigrants from southeastern New Hampshire who came in after the War, or during the War, were the ones who were more enduring in Sunapee, except the Angells and Youngs. Many Sunapee settlers went West with the Horace Greeley movement, and found "pickings" better. Some, however, went West, and then returned. We cannot follow them all.

While we know that the Youngs and Angells came from Rhode Island, they did not arrive until a few years after that first group of twelve who seem, on what evidence there is, to have come from Rhode Island. The twelve said to be from Rhode Island did remain for several years as the town records show, and until long after the Youngs and Angells arrived, but they moved away or died after the first gen-

The Vanished Union Church
once at South Sunapee



The M. E. Church



eration. Probably their blood remains through other names by the marriage route.

CHAPTER XXI

ABOUT MEETING HOUSES AND MINISTERS IN SUNAPEE

A "meeting house" was the first subject the settlers talked over as soon as they had a shelter over their heads. The "south enders" and "north enders" had meetings separately, and in any convenient house, or even a barn, or out-of-doors, for a few years. They dwelt some eight miles apart, the extremes.

Many a time the voters at town meetings would appoint a Committee to erect "a meeting house." They did not say "church," never, just "meeting house." But it was something like fifty years before they saw one go up, that is, at the centre. The South Sunapee church was erected about 1875 and demolished about 1904.

Toward the end of the Revolution a group of young men came to settle but a new war threat arose and so they hurried off to meet it. They were Abiather Young, Esek Young, Nehemiah Howard, Thomas Woodward, Joshua Whitney and Joshua Gage. They served to the finish and came home to Wendell to begin life anew. Nehemiah Woodward practiced being a Chaplain when with them at the front, and so, returning, began to be called "Elder," and to preach now and then.

He had a home near the Angell family at the southerly part of the town, just below the present depot, and there religious meetings were held for many years. The "Elder" married couples from all-around, and also preached funeral sermons, but his compensation was nil, pitifully small, for it had to be, the few settlers were so desperately poor.

Mr. Sturoc's article in the history of Cheshire County begins Woodward's career at Wendell in 1800, but it was much earlier than that. Mr. Sturoc wrote:

"As early as 1800 Elder Nehemiah Woodward, a Congregationalist, was located on land known as 'the Minister's lot,' being a farm now (1860) owned by Gideon Angell in the southern part of the town. For more than thirty years religious services were held in private dwellings or school houses. Elder Woodward finished his work in 1815 and went to Vermont to live." Thus wrote Sturoc.

Obviously Mr. Sturoc had not seen the earlier record, but what he does give us is helpful. The first Saville Minister, however, had a struggle all his life. No doubt he did much good, for the Church he prayed for came at long last.

Mr. Sturoc preserved for us the following item of history: "In July 1830 Elder Elijah Watson organized the Free Will Baptist Church, having fourteen members, and for twenty years this was the leading society in the town. The last member of that society was Mrs. Mary Conant, who was blind for fifteen years and died in 1879." The old Church at the south end herein presented prospered for a few years at about the same time as the Center Church.

In 1831 a second Church edifice was finally erected, called the "Free Meeting House" and was located at the Center. It was voted that those who purchased pews "shall pay for the same, **one-half in money and one-half in grain.**"

This Church, like the south end Church, was used for many years. After that it was used for occasional meetings, and funerals for some years. When the new Methodist Church was erected nearly everyone worshipped there. The writer recalls at least one occasion when, as a mere lad, he attended a meeting in this old Church at the Lower Village. At later dates he recalls peeping into the building to see it going to ruin, and in 1906 saw it auctioned off and demolished.

About the only place the boys had in town **to play ball** was in the Church frontage, plus the roadway (formerly called "the Wendell commons").

Judge Albert D. Felch, now over seventy years of age, a Churchman, and for many years Superintendent of the Sunday School, furnished us with an article he wrote for the

Newport Argus on January 9th, 1914, from which we take many facts, with his permission.

The beginning of Methodism in Sunapee was in 1805 under the old circuit system which circuit included Unity, Grantham, Meriden, Sutton, Lempster, Claremont, Enfield, Croydon and Wendell. In 1805 a man by the name of "Elder" Jones preached in the house of John Chase, now occupied and owned by Louis Davis, being the "Sturoc place." Later Elder Shaw preached in the same place. In 1818 Elder Guy Beckley and Elder Zebedee Twitchell, circuit preachers, held services in the district school house. This school house was just beyond the Jesse Barns place. In 1823 a man by the name of Elder Steele preached at the home of Abiather Young. Elder Steele was followed in 1830 by Elder Jordan. Elijah Hedding was also one of the circuit preachers.

In 1831 as stated, the church in the Lower Village was built and known as the Union Church. The land for the Church was given by Nathaniel Perkins and was to be used for religious services. If it ceased to be used for this it was to revert to the Perkins heirs. It so reverted and the property was sold by decree of court in 1906 and bid off to W. W. Currier.

Up to 1853 all our Sunapee people of various denominations worshipped there together, then the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church took place. Rev. Joseph C. Emerson was its first pastor. The Free Will Baptists united with the Methodists and the Church consisted of twelve members at first, Andrew Young being a leader in the movement.

The Methodist Sunday School was organized June 1st, 1845, eight years before the organization of the Church, with William Young as Superintendent.

During the pastorate of Elder Emerson the parsonage was built by him, being the home next west of the present Church. The old Church was built on the site now occupied by the Nathan Smith home. The Church edifice was erected in 1856, the building Committee consisting of John B. Smith, John Cooper and Moses Q. Eastman, and in 1866 a vestry was

built and a bell purchased, under the pastorate of Rev. L. W. Prescott. But this Church and vestry were destroyed by fire on June 10, 1871.

The Church Trustees at once began the building of a new place of worship. The site of the old Church was sold to Nathan A. Smith, upon which was later built the present home of his widow. John B. Smith presented the society with the site of the new Church. The vestry, under the auditorium, was used during the first three years for Church services. The dedication of the auditorium took place June 18, 1874, under the pastorate of Rev. Silas E. Quimby, and the debt paid.

Since the organization of this Church it has had pastors as follows: Reverends J. C. Emerson, 1853-1855; O. S. Morris, 1855-1856; J. C. Emerson, 1856-1860; J. W. Johnson, 1860-1862; Joseph Hayes, 1862-1864; Learned L. Eastman, 1864-1866; Samuel B. Robinson, 1866-1868; L. W. Prescott, 1868-1871; W. H. H. Stuart, 1871-1872; J. H. Hillman, 1872-1874; Silas E. Quimby, 1874-1877; B. W. Chase, 1877-1880; Samuel C. Keeler (father of Eugene Keeler) 1880-1883; Silas G. Kellogg, 1883-1886; George N. Dorr, 1886-1888; Robert T. Wolcott, 1888-1891; J. P. Pillsbury; Daniel Onstott, 1891-1892; C. W. Taylor, 1892-1897; E. S. Tasker, 1897-1900; William C. Bartlett, 1900-1901; C. W. Martin, 1901-1902; George N. Dorr, 1902-1906; H. J. Foote, 1906-1911; C. F. Parsons, 1911-1913; F. P. Fletcher, 1913; H. Rees Jones, 1922; Nelson E. Canfield, 1926; C. B. Hansen, 1929; M. Harlan Scott, 1932; Andrew F. Swapp, 1934; G. Bennett Van Buskirk, 1940; and the present young and popular pastor, Brownlow L. Thompson. This Church has been so liberally-minded in these seventy years of its existence that all persons of all denominations have united to make and keep it active and helpful.

Sunapee born men who have become preachers in other towns and States are as follows:

Ezra S. Eastman, from the old family of that name.
Baptist.

Edward R. Perkins, from the early Perkins family.
Methodist.

Charles E. Rogers, son of Charles Rogers who was son of Colonel Samuel Rogers, an old Sunapee family.

Alden C. Abbott, and his brother. Methodist.

Manson Abbott, Christian Science, sons of Stephen Abbott.

Joseph H. Trow, son of John Trow. Methodist. Trow Hill Family.

The Methodist Church Sunday School had the following early Superintendents, from 1853 on, viz: Solomon Bartlett, C. E. Rogers, Thomas P. Smith, John B. Smith, John Felch, Isaac Harriman, Dr. D. M. Currier, Rev. Silas E. Quimby, Rev. B. W. Chase, George H. Bartlett, Albert D. Felch, and recent members.

The Church is out of debt, and has a small permanent fund.

Mrs. Cady and Mrs. Chase, like their grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Bartlett, are active in Church activities. It has a Christian Endeavor Society, and other working and charitable organizations and committees.

The Old South-End Meeting House was razed, as near as we can learn, in 1904. When it was built is more of a puzzle. A vote of the Town on April 2, 1785 was to build one "**on the road where William Macbritton's old house stood formerly.**" That would probably be across the road from the cemetery. The word "formerly" used in 1785 would place the Macbritton's house very early. Note the word "old" used in 1785. Some writers think that this Macbritton is the same man who signed the Association Test in 1776 as "William Mack Breney." Spelling was all off in those early records. It must have been the same one. "Jenny Macbritton" appears in the Sunapee census of 1791 as a widow. The records show that "William Mabritton Jun" lost his life in the war service from Saville. The name "William Mack Breney" is no longer seen. The probabilities are that the old gentleman Macbritton built that old house and died, and the son went to war and was killed and the Church was built on the lot after a fire. Macbritton (Brenney) may have

built the first house in town, and the Church was undoubtedly the first Church in Sunapee.

Deacon Asabel Lear was the leading spirit in the Church.

CHAPTER XXII

THE “SUNAPEE GUARDS” OF 1846.

To give an idea who the live young men of the town were at about the middle of the last century, rather than to emphasize the military idea, especially, we produce here a roster of the “Sunapee Guards” of the New Hampshire militia, in 1846, which belonged to the 31st Regiment, of the Fifth Brigade of the Third Division.

It would have gone to the Mexican War, if called upon. Captain, Commissioned Officers: Moses F. Knowlton, Lieut. John P. Knowlton, Ensign, Albion Davis.

Non-Commissioned Officers: 1st Sergeant, Dennis C. Knowlton; 2nd Sergeant H. P. Muzzey; 3rd Sergeant, Janson George; 4th Sergeant, E. D. Cooper.

Musicians: James Trow, Benjamin F. Young, and Willard C. Severance.

Privates: Francis Smith, William Trow, Francis S. Trow, Nelson Chase, Richmond C. Angell, Joseph G. Eastman, James Eastman, Eli Davis, John Colby, Robert Lear, Samuel Gardner,

Solomon Bartlett, Edwin P. Stickney, Jesse E. George, Josiah Trow, Jr., Stephen Abbott, Andrew J. Kidder, Henry Remington, James W. Trow, Perkins Trow, Caleb B. Stevens, James R. Muzzey, Daniel C. Eastman, Jerome Blaisdell, Elias B. Abbott, Ezra Carpenter, William Gardner, Samuel G. Rider, Wells H. Davis, Joseph Young, Charles E. Rogers, Wilson S. George,

James George, Samuel O. Bailey, Benjamin Morrill, John Skinner, Warren Simmons, and Charles F. Sargent.

CHAPTER XXIII

SUNAPEE IN THE LEGISLATURE

As small towns go, Sunapee has had a creditable representation in the Legislature. It has never had a conspicuous leader there for a long term of years, but they have generally been sound men of both political parties. We know but little of the earliest men, but William C. Sturoc was a smart Scotch orator. John Angell, John Young, Moses F. Knowlton and George H. Bartlett were given considerable mention in the press, the last named being also a state Senator.

Saville sent Benjamin Giles in 1777, 1778 and 1780. He received recognition in Concord. Charles Huntoon in 1779 was apparently an able man.

Wendell sent no one in 1781 and 1782, but Oliver Booth in 1783, no one from 1784 to 1796, but Edward Hall in 1797 and 1798. Josiah Moody in 1800, John Colfe in 1801, W. Perkins in 1802, B. Woodward in 1803, and Allen Willey from 1804 to 1807. Then in order they were:

1808	Joshua Currier	1836, '37	William Young
1809	Allen Willey	1838	John Colby
1810	Samuel Rogers	1839, '40	Daniel George, Jr.
1811, '12, '13	John Currier	1841, '42	Charles Rogers
1814	Joshua Currier	1843, '44	Moses F. Knowlton
1815	John Currier	1845, '46	Hiram Sargent
1816	Samuel Rogers	1847, '48	Bailey Pillsbury
1817, '18, '19	John Currier	1849, '50	William W. Eastman
1820	Thos. Pike	1851	John Hopkins
1821	John Currier	1852, '53	Joseph G. Tucker
1822	Thos. Pike	1854	Josiah Turner
1823	John Currier	1855, '56	Samuel Wells
1824, '25	Thos. Pike	1857, '58	John P. Knowlton
1826, '27	John Young	1859, '60	Joseph P. Smith
1828	John Colby	1861, '62	Daniel George
1829	Joseph George	1863, '64	Dennis G. Knowlton
1830	John Colby	1865, '66, '67, '68	William C. Sturoc
1831, '32	Samuel Knowlton	1869, '70	Daniel A. George
1833	John Colby	1871, '72	Bradford Currier
1834	Samuel Knowlton	1873, '74	Daniel C. Eastman
1835	John Colby		

1901	George H. Bartlett	1903	Charles L. Russell
1875, '76	John A. Tucker	1905	Nathan P. Smith
1877	Jeremiah W. Merrill	1907	Morrison Blood
1878, '79	John Angell	1909	William W. Flanders
1881	Jeremiah W. Merrill	1911	Albert D. Felch
1883	Lyman Colburn	1913	Charles S. Young
1885	John M. Cooper	1915	Frank M. Harding
1887	Frederick A. Young	1917	George E. Gardner
1889	John V. Sargent	1919, '21	Mott L. Bartlett
1891	Moses F. Knowlton	1921	L. L. Osborne
1893	Moses C. Muzzy	1925	Dura A. Chase
1895	Nathan P. Baker	1927, '29	Herbert B. Sawyer
1897	John Z. Bartlett	1929, '41	L. L. Osborne
1899	Almeron Burpee Abbott		

The Youngs, Georges, Rogers, Angells, Smiths, Gardners, Chases, Muzzeys, are descendants of immigrants prior to 1800.

CHAPTER XXIV

POSTAL SERVICE IN SUNAPEE

In order to be accurate we wrote the Post Office Department at Washington, D. C., to get the record of our town on Postal Service. We quote the reply of Mr. Buehler:

May 16, 1941

Hon. John H. Bartlett,
1319 F Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Governor:

In compliance with your request of May 15, I am enclosing information that you desire in so far as the records of the department disclose. I feel honored in hearing from you and it really was a great pleasure to secure this information for you.

Yours very sincerely,

L. G. BUEHLER

Encl.

May 16, 1941.

Sunapee, Sullivan County, New Hampshire

Postmaster	Date Appointed
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This office was established as Wendell.

John Hopkins	December 22, 1832 (Established)
John P. Knowlton	September 12, 1845

The name of this office was changed to Sunapee, January 27, 1853.

John P. Knowlton	January 27, 1853
Franklin Morgan	March 19, 1857
Josiah Turner	June 22, 1861
John Young, Jr.	October 26, 1865
William C. Stocker	December 13, 1867
Nathan P. Baker	May 9, 1882
Charles A. Knowlton	August 31, 1885
Nathan P. Baker	June 20, 1889
Charles A. Knowlton	September 22, 1893
Nathan P. Baker	October 12, 1897
Edward S. Perkins	January 17, 1916
Hugh C. Young (Acting)	July 1, 1924
Hugh C. Young	December 10, 1924
Edward S. Perkins	May 17, 1934
Norman E. Perkins (Acting)	April 21, 1939
Norman E. Perkins	March 22, 1940

(The records of the Department do not show that this office was ever in operation under the name Saville.)

(A Second Letter)

May 20, 1941

Hon. John H. Bartlett,
1319 F Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Governor:

Reference is made to your letter of May 17. I am submitting the following information which you desire concern-

ing Sunapee (formerly Wendell), Sullivan County, New Hampshire:

The office was established as Wendell on December 22, 1832, with John Hopkins as the first postmaster and the name was changed to Sunapee on January 27, 1853.

The earliest available record of service to the Wendell (Sunapee) post office indicates that beginning January 1, 1833, it received mail three times a week in four-horse post coaches, on Route No. 156, from Boston, by Billerica, Lowell, North Chelmsford, Tyngsboro, Dunstable (changed to Nashua), Amherst, New Boston, Weare, Henniker, Bradford, Fishersfield, Wendell, Claremont, Royalton, East Bethel, East Randolph, East Brookfield, East Williamstown, South Barre, and Barre, to Montpelier. James Barker and Company, of Boston, are shown to have been the contractors for the service.

The records indicate that beginning on or about July 1, 1853, the office received mail service on a route from Newport by Sunapee to Newbury, three times a week in two-horse coaches; Anthony Colby, of New London, contractor. The route is shown to have been a part of Route No. 217.

I shall be glad to have this matter traced back further and will let you know later concerning it.

Thank you for the honor of being mentioned in your publication.

Yours very sincerely,

L. G. BUEHLER

AUTHOR'S NOTE: Anthony Colby was once Governor of New Hampshire.

June 11, 1941

Hon. John H. Bartlett,
1319 F Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Governor:

I am enclosing information concerning the Georges Mills post office taken from the records of the Post Office Department. Further search will be made in the Post Office Department Library concerning Sunapee.

With kindest regards, I am

Yours very sincerely,

L. G. BUEHLER

Encl.

June 11, 1941

George's Mills, Sullivan County, New Hampshire

Postmaster	Date Appointed
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This office was established under the name of George's Mills.

Oren T. Hayes	July 11, 1849 (Established)
Daniel George	September 8, 1854
William Russell	July 23, 1861
Charles L. Russell	February 19, 1887

The name of this office was changed to Georges Mills, July 17, 1893.

Harvey Brown	July 17, 1893
John F. Davis	December 14, 1893
Charles L. Russell	May 19, 1897
Austin W. Russell	January 24, 1903
Ruth A. Holmes	October 19, 1916
Mrs. Ruth A. Almeder (Name changed by Marriage)	April 2, 1929

Prior to the establishment of post office as stated in the foregoing the scattered rural centres made their own ar-

rangements for mail with the nearest town that had any kind of service. Boston began as the postal centre, and gradually from there the mail got over New England, by post riders, stage coaches and private teams and on foot.

A New Post Office Building was erected under a competitive lease law system because of the small crowded quarters in the store where it had been located. The writer, as First Assistant Postmaster General of the United States, at the time, was able to afford the service here larger quarters which it very much needed. He accepted the report of inspectors as to its location, and rent, and he made provision for grading the approaches to it. The grading of approaches however, was blocked by the then Selectmen employing a lawyer to fight against what they claimed would interfere with an alleged public way by right of long use from one road to the other. The truth is that it would not so interfere at all. When the writer had the power to do so he offered to have a suitable grading job done, but was refused. The opposition has continued, perhaps politics, perhaps jealousy, or perhaps a hope to get the office back into some store again, as a tenant.

The writer's official acts were in the line of necessary progress.

The Selectmen can and should grade it even now.

CHAPTER XXV

THE NAMES "SUNAPEE" AND "GOOSE HOLE"

Due to a growing tendency to preserve the Lake's old Indian name, the State Legislature in 1850 changed the name of the town from Wendell to Sunapee after seventy years.

We suppose historian Pillsbury found some reason for stating the word Sunapee (Soo-ni-pi) signified "Stone Lake,"—meaning "rocky bound." But Sunapee's townsman, Sturoc, informed us, seventy years ago, that "Sunapee" is an Algonquin Indian word meaning "wild goose water." The writer can well remember when the "city folks" began to "put on the dog," and call "pond" "lake." Moreover, we had an old

fisherman translate "Sunapee" to us once as "wild duck waters," so we used that in the poem "The Legend of Ann Smith." But, to be fair to other birds, we must give the **loon** some consideration, since this grand bird was the only one that ever fastened its name to anything on the Pond permanently for we have always had our two "Loon Islands." That is the reason we like "Loon Lake," which is, at least, alliterative and toneful, and it yodles well for an Indian, "Loon Lake," "Loon Lake!"

All Sunapeeans have seen wild geese, wild ducks, and wild loons fly over the lake in their beautiful air-plane migrations, and, as often, heard them "call" in chorus as they sailed high overhead.

The twenty-one Indians who were at Dartmouth College in 1774, under President Wheelock, ought to have been told its meaning and told to pass the word along. Perhaps they did. Our first settlers tried to write "Sunapee" but spelled it differently every time, such as "Sunnappee," "Sunapy," "Sun-nape," and "Sunipe." The name, therefore, probably came down to us only by word-of-mouth, by sound, and that from the Indian's own voice, because the Red Man certainly had some name for it as he did for everything else. Whatever it means it will always be "Sunapee," no more changes, with the accent on the first syllable "Sun." Maybe the Indian really named it for the "Sun" admiring its dazzling sheen at sunrise and its beautiful red sunset at eventide. Who knows?

The Sunapee Indians belonged to the "Penacook Confederacy," and all New England Indians were called "Mohawks."

Lost to Sunapee

Goose Hole. The mention of "Wild Goose Water," brings up a disagreeable subject,—our loss to New London. A part of Little Sunapee Pond was originally in Sunapee as defined in the original grant, and as shown by one of the maps herein presented. In addition to that, Sunapee, at first, had a little stream and pond where a carding mill was erected very early and run for several years. The official record simply tells

us, as if of no account, that, "small tracts were severed (from Sunapee) and annexed to New London, December 11, 1804 and June 19, 1817. But a glance at the two maps, before and after, tells a more important truth, to wit, it severed some of the Big Pond and its shore even, also, a part of Otter Pond, a good part of Little Sunapee, and some excellent farms, for two or three miles, and what is now called "Goose Hole" village or, to be polite, "Otterville." That amputation looked like clever log-rolling at Concord.

CHAPTER XXVI

THE WAR AGAINST SECESSION

Whatever historians may see fit to call it, whether the "Civil War," which is a misnomer, or a "War Between the States," **President Lincoln** fought it through, always calling it a "war against the secession of certain southern States," or what is the same thing, "A War to Preserve the Union." It was not a "War to Free the Slaves." Lincoln said that very definitely. He freed the slaves as a means of financially weakening the South, and bringing victory to the Union.

However, Sunapee went along loyally with the Lincoln party. The list of heroic men from our small town is a creditable one by comparison. Many men in Sunapee, as in most northern towns, changed their politics in order to follow Lincoln, just as in recent years many changed their politics to follow the Social Security Reforms of **President Franklin D. Roosevelt**. Such changes represent Democracy properly functioning.

The Supreme Sacrifice was made by—

John T. Cotterell

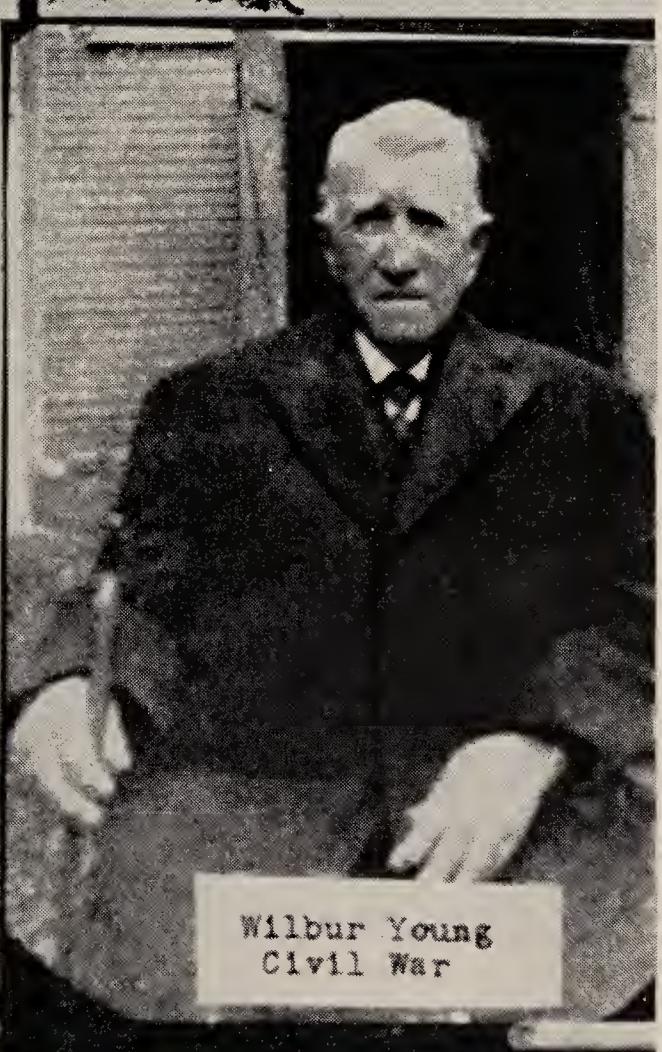
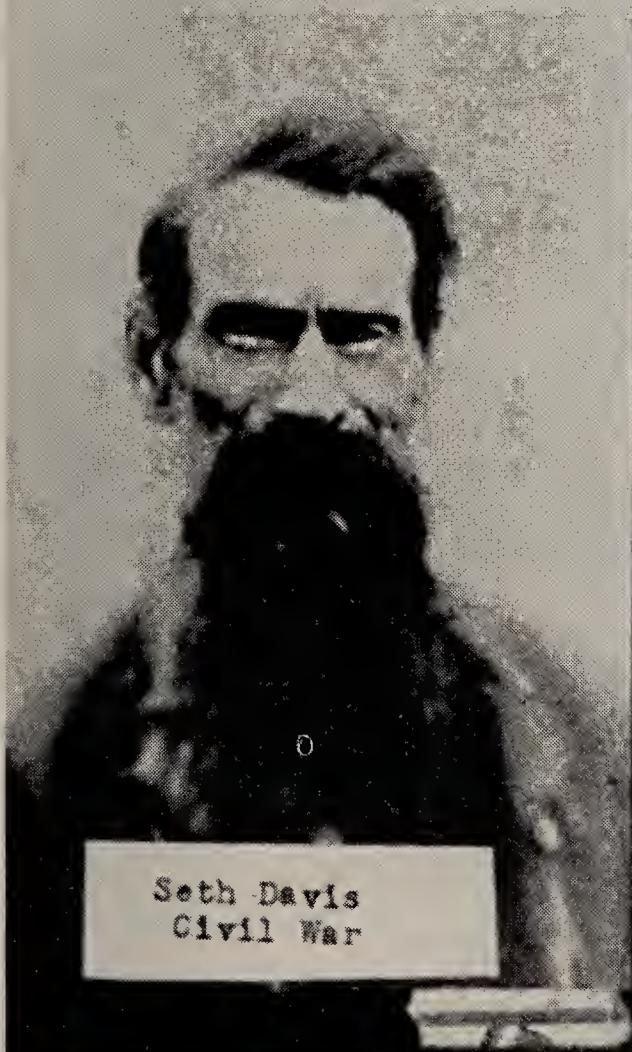
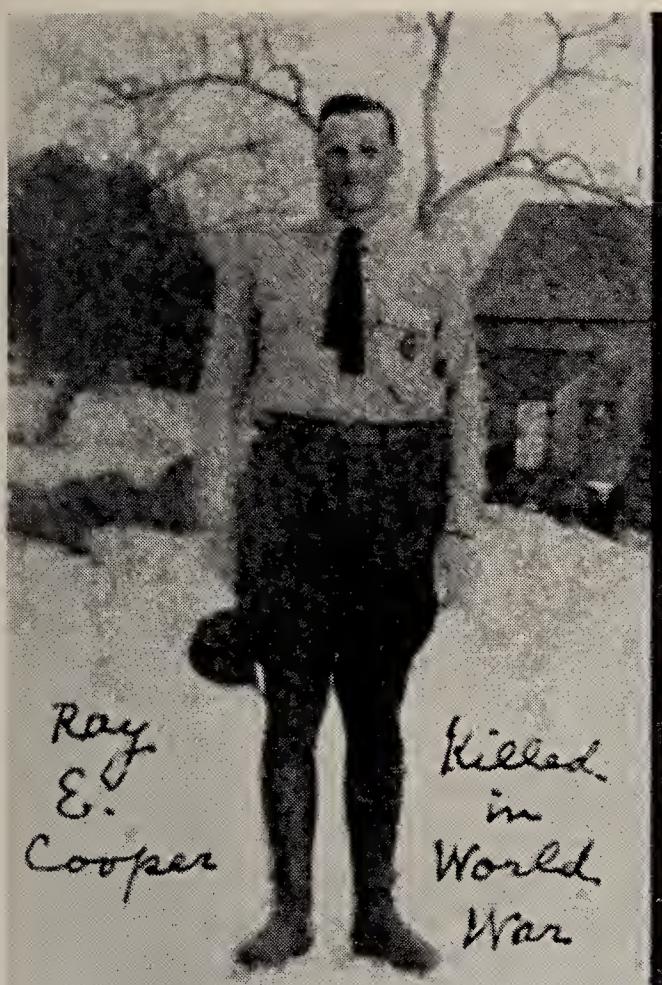
Timothy C. Eastman

George W. Haven

Wilbur W. Leonard

Charles P. Trow

Oliver Young



The record of Sunapee's soldiers in the Civil War was furnished me from the official rolls at Concord and are believed to be complete and correct as follows:

Name	Reg't.	Enlisted	Discharged	Rank
Abbott, Gilman P.	6	Sept. 2, '61	Oct. 29, '62	Priv.
Abbott, Samuel W.	3	Oct. 22, '61	Aug. 23, '64	Priv.
Abbott, Thomas	11	Born, New London, Cr. New L. by Ayling		
Batchelder, Nathaniel	2	Born, Newport, Cr. Newport by Ayling		
Bailey, Samuel O.	6	Dec. 3, '61	July 17, '61	Wagoner
Colby, John M.	6	Nov. 9, '61	Sept. 29, '62	Priv.
Clement, Charles H.	14	Aug. 2, '64	May 18, '65	Priv.
Cotterell, John T.	11	Aug. 26, '62		Priv.
Davis, Alfred	9	Aug. 14, '62	June 2, '65	Priv. & Corp.
Edminster, John	3	June 29, '61	Aug. 23, '64	Priv. & Corp.
Eastman, Timothy C.	6	Dec. 5, '61		Priv.
Eastman, William C.	9	Aug. 9, '62		Priv. & Cor.
Gardner, Cornelius Y.	6	Sept. 2, '61		Priv. 2nd. L.
Gardner, Nathaniel S.	16	Sept. 13, '62	Aug. 20, '63	Priv.
Haven, George W.	7	Sept. 24, '61		Cor. & Ser.
Hopkins, Charles D.	6	Oct. 12, '61	Aug. 11, '62	Priv.
Ladd, Jeremiah W.	16	Nov. 1, '62	Aug. 20, '63	Corp.
Leonard, Wilbur W.	3	July 20, '61		Ser.
Osborn, W. H.	6	Sept. 16, '61	Aug. 11, '62	Priv.
Powell, Sylvester	1	Sept. 13, '62	Aug. 20, '63	Priv.
Sleeper, Jacob D.	1	Feb. 9, '64	June 5, '65	Bugler
Symmister, Franklin A.	1	May 2, '61	May 25, '61	
Scott, Josiah	9	Aug. 11, '62	Feb. 27, '63	Priv.
Thompson, Cyrus	6	Sept. 26, '61	Nov. 28, '64	Priv.
Trow, Josiah	6	May 22, '61	Aug. 29, '62	Ser.
Watts, Charles H.	9	Aug. 11, '62	Feb. 10, '65	Cor.
Trow, Charles P.	2	May 2, '61		Mus.
Thomson, Samuel B.	6	Sept. 16, '61	Aug. 29, '62	Priv.
Thomson, William W.	6	Sept. 12, '61	Nov. 28, '64	Priv.
Young, Henry	16	Sept. 13, '62	Aug. 20, '63	Priv.
Young, Nathan	16	Nov. 12, '62	Sept. 29, '64	Priv.
Young, Oliver	6	Dec. 19, '61		Priv.
Young, Wilbur	6	Dec. 11, '61	Feb. 11, '63	Priv.

Cotterell, died in service Mar. 23, '63.

Eastman, Timothy C., died in service Mar. 24, '62.

Eastman, William C., wounded Dec. 13, '62.

Gardner, Cornelius Y., resigned May 10, '62.

Haven, Geo. W., died in Rebel Prison July 22, '63.

Leonard, Wilbur W., Died in service May 1, '62.

Trow, Charles P., died in service Nov. 19, '62.

Young, Oliver, died in service Aug. 13, '62.

Scott, Josiah, wounded twice (once severely)

(SUBSTITUTES)

Name	Res.	Reg.	In Service
Burk, James	Phila. Pa.	9	12-22-63 to 12-30-63
Sullivan, Wm.	Ireland		Cr. to New London Ayling
Peterson, Alex.			not shown by Ayling
Benedict, Mitchel	Canada	9	12-19-63 to 7-17-65
Woodman, George			not shown by Ayling
Matthews, Edwin			not shown by Ayling
Leonard, Thomas		9	13-22-63 to 7-17-65
Keneff, James		9	12-22-63 to 1-25-64
Johann, George			not shown by Ayling
Smith, William			can not identify
Williams, Benjamin		7	12-19-63 deserted
Brown, Isaac	Sweden	9	12-19-63 to 7-20-65

NAVY

"John Flanders enlisted Dec. 21, '61. Served on the ships, Ohio, Pursuit, and Bohio. Discharged as Paymasters Steward April 7, '65.

When I refer to "Ayling" I mean the Roster of New Hampshire in the Civil War prepared by Adjt. Gen. Ayling."

Out of 210 families in town, 34 entered this, the most sanguinary, of all American Wars, and six of them failed to return because of making the supreme sacrifice.

Many of these names occur elsewhere in this volume. The survivors were honored and the dead saluted and praised on all Memorial days thereafter and will ever continue so to be. There are no veterans but a few sons of veterans left in Sunapee to-day.

Sylvester Powell lived at the foot of Trow Hill for years after the War, and died in Sunapee.

Nathan Young was the builder of the "Mountain Maid."

Wilbur Young was a hotel keeper and stage driver after the War.

Samuel O. Bailey was the father of Murvin A. Bailey.

Cornelius Gardner was a brother of John Y. Gardner.

The Trows were from Trow Hill.

Nathaniel S. Gardner was the father of "Nat" Gardner who played in the Sunapee band, now of Springfield.

No information is obtainable about Benjamin Williams, before or after.

The Abbotts were in Sunapee after the War.

Josiah Scott lived on his farm after the War.

Seth Davis

Author's Note: Alfred Davis had a brother, **Seth Davis**, who really should be credited to Sunapee, but, since at the time he was working in Vermont temporarily he got credited to that state. After the war he returned home, married Maria J. Colby, sister of Isaac Colby. He was a great soldier, in eleven battles.

CHAPTER XXVII

SUNAPEE CENSUS FOR THE YEAR 1870

This list should be studied and compared with lists in 1830, 1791, 1781 and 1776 to note changes and accretions.

South Sunapee

William A. Angell
 John Angell
 James B. Hurd
 Sylvanua Hurd
 Ira Hurd, Jr.
 George K. Greeley
 Johanna Greeley
 Gilman Whitaker
 Calvin B. Angell
 Lyman C. Howe
 Hazen Crowell
 James E. Riley
 Alfred Babbs
 Harvey W. Dickinson
 Allan A. Lear
 Edwin Lear
 Ashel Lear
 Sally Wells
 Daniel C. Savory
 Lyman Colburn
 William W. Thompson
 Aaron Beck
 Gideon Angell
 John Johnson
 Richmond Angell
 Robert Lear
 Abel Dickinson

John M. Cooper
 Hiram Colburn
 John Cooper

30 Families

Sunapee

Gage P. Fisher
 Patty Eastman
 Ira Collins
 William Collins
 Henry J. Colby
 Willard J. Walker
 Enos S. Woodward
 Henry A. Dickinson
 William W. Flanders
 Bradford Currier
 Samuel Bailey
 Sumner A. Bailey
 John C. Boyce
 Charles S. Gardner
 John Y. Gardner
 Lafayette Colby
 Moses G. Sargent
 Jeremiah W. Merrill
 William Young
 Hannah P. Wadleigh
 Daniel Hall

Henry E. Young	Amasa S. Abbott
David Winn	Almon B. Abbott
Charles E. Baker	Moses L. Sargent
George W. Colby	Walter H. George
Cornelius B. Young	Nathan Batchelder
Jeremiah W. Ladd	Levi Colby
Sarah C. Lear	Franklin J. Colby
Stephen Woodward	Hiram Sanborn
Esek Young	Charlotte Blaisdell
William H. H. Cowles	Joseph G. Tucker
Josiah Turner	John Felch
William C. Sturoc	Almon C. George
Margaret T. Perkins	James Collins
Thomas P. Smith	Wyman P. Kimball
Isaac C. Harriman	Josiah C. Davis
Daniel F. Emery	Elijah G. Rider
Jonathan Flanders	Charles George
Moses Q. Eastman	Daniel C. Eastman
John P. Knowlton	Francis Smith
Solomon Bartlett	Horace R. Everett
Jonathan W. Russell	Martin V. Lear
Mason M. Fisher	Joseph C. Savory
Charles A. Rowell	David Cooper
Robert Osborn	Martha M. Bass
Charles F. Wilkins	Hiram Sargent
Philip Flanders	Samuel K. Pike
Emmeline E. Stevens	Worthen George
Elhanon W. Colby	Wilson S. George
Charles D. Hopkins	Nathan French
Abiather Young	George A. Messer
Andrew Young	Isaac S. Colby
Alvin Powers	John Bartlett
John Hadley	Harriet H. Davis
Walter Sleeper	Timothy T. Hadley
John Young, Jr.	Reuben B. Muzzy
Sumner H. Sargent	Mary E. Muzzy
Dennis G. Knowlton	Smith Morgan
William C. Stocker	Sarah Trow
John L. Page	Sherman Rowell
John Blodgett	Polly P. George
Walter E. Hadley	William Currier
Lucinda Sleeper	David M. Currier
Sylvester Powell	Thomas Trotter
Enos M. Clough	Sarah C. Sargent
Lucian W. Prescott	Alfred Martin
Stephen Abbott	John V. Sargent

George H. Bartlett
 Eli Davis
 John Z. Bartlett
 Hannah Muzzy
 Silas Remington
 John B. Smith
 Greeley J. French
 Edward Hall
 Moses A. Young
 John A. Tucker
 Amos D. Carnes
 Owen George
 Nathaniel Gardner
 Wilber A. Young
 Oren P. Cross
 Moses S. George
 Alexander Lamb
 James Hoague
 John B. Haven
 Hiram Eastman

133 Families

George's Mills

George W. Collins
 David R. Davis
 Nathaniel Noyes
 Theodore Davis
 Preston Reed
 Milton Perkins
 Zimri P. Mitchell
 Henry H. Stickney
 Moses Holmes
 Hugh B. Clough
 Alonzo Reed
 Daniel Bean
 Loren F. Bartlett

Abram Davis
 Nancy Rogers
 Samuel Gardner
 Joseph Mason
 Mary Cooper
 Hiram P. Eastman
 Nathaniel N. Jackson
 David Brown
 William Trow
 Enoch Trow
 William T. Bailey
 Eldridge G. Chase
 Harrison Putney
 Daniel A. George
 Mary M. George
 William Russell
 Jonathan Russell
 Elias B. Abbott
 Elizabeth Conant
 Jacob Worthen
 Stephen Page
 Solon W. Abbott
 Garry Tompkins
 Edwin P. Stickney
 Martin V. B. Flanders
 John C. Muzzy
 William E. Trow
 John Trow
 Charles C. Morey
 James F. Trow
 Josiah Scott
 Hiram Newton
 Putney Roby
 Ezra S. Eastman

47 Families

Sunapee (including South Sunapee and George's Mills) in 1870 had a population of 210 families, and a total population of 808.

CHAPTER XXVIII

THE LAST SUNAPEE BAND

In its earlier history Sunapee had bands at different times. The last one in about 1880 was made up as follows:

Horace Richards	Cornet
“Chet” Currier	Cornet
Joseph Goss	Cornet
Elmer Batchelder	Cornet
Fred M. Sargent	Trombone
“Clell” Muzzey	Bass Horn
George Colby	E Flat Bass
John George	Baritone
“Nat” Gardner	Solo Alto
George Blodgett	Solo Alto
Will Gardner	Slide Trombone
Ed. George	Snare Drum
John Adams	Cymbals
Alvin Young	Drum Major

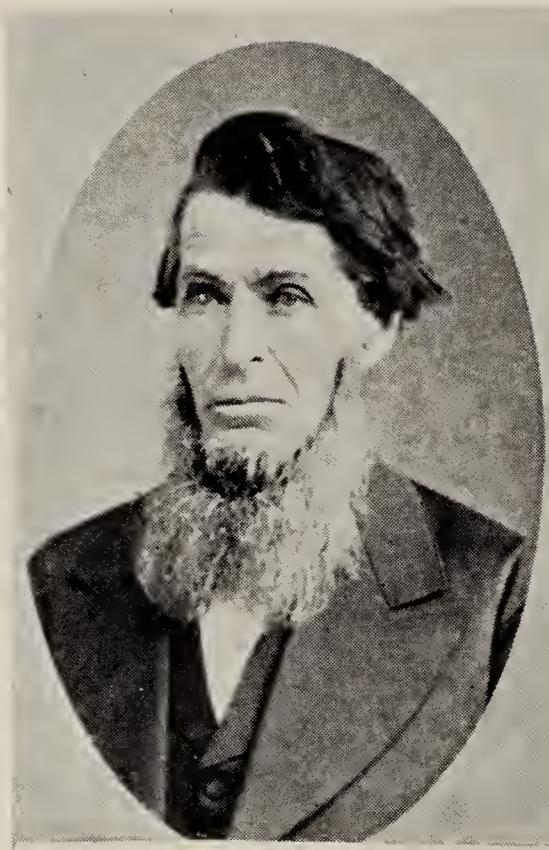
Those now living are: Muzzey, Sargent and Nat Gardner. We remember the entire list.

CHAPTER XXIX

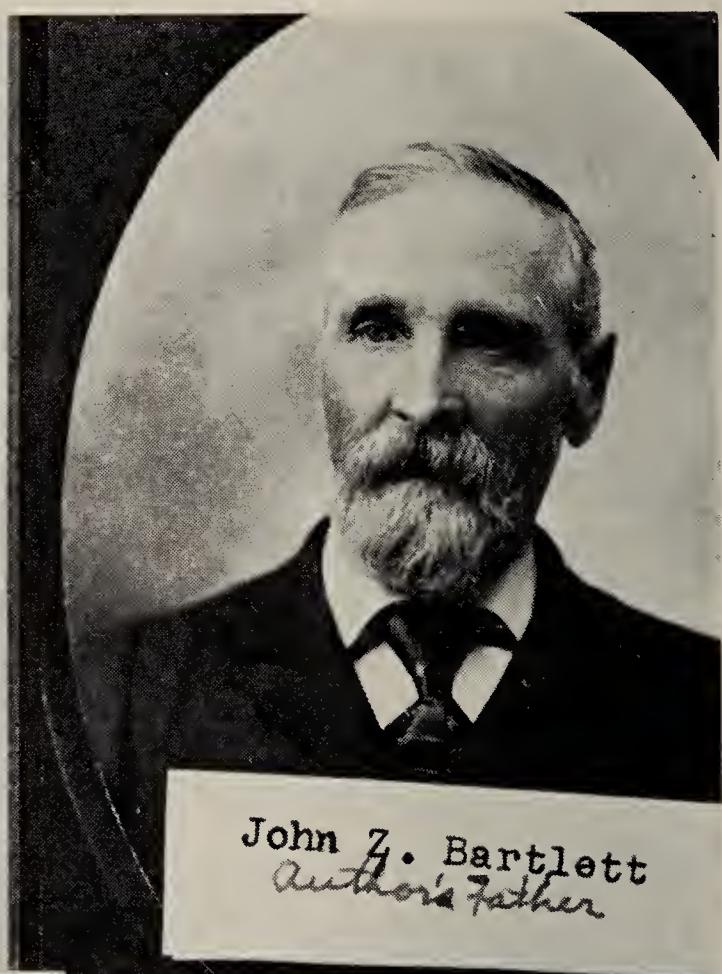
SUNAPEE’S INDUSTRIES—Samuel Crowther Quoted

Sugar River is the outlet of Lake Sunapee. Immediately after leaving the “Great Pond” it begins to fall swiftly, making falls after falls repeatedly through the village for two miles or more. The settlers seized upon this river at once for a grist mill, a saw mill, and a carding mill. These were essential to life. Clothing was made from wool and flax by the wives and daughters. They carded, spun, wove, dyed, and tailored into garments all that they wore until shops developed—the men folks raised the wool and flax, and provided the house with the necessary machines and tools.

After these primal necessities were assured there came an era in America in which small “shops” with water power



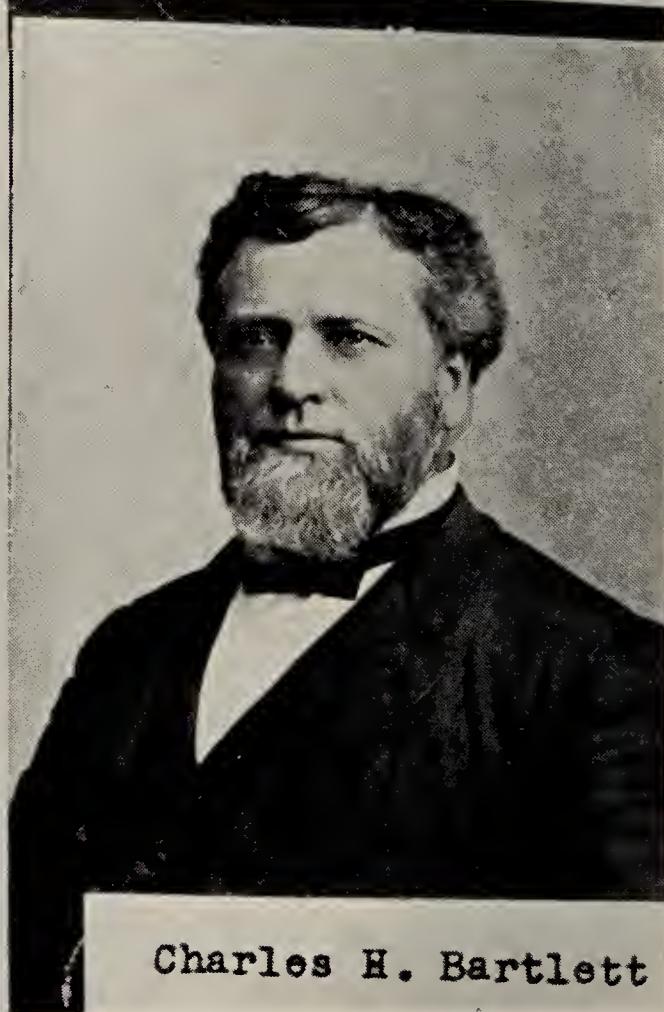
Solomon Bartlett



John Z. Bartlett
Author's Father



George H. Bartlett



Charles H. Bartlett

could live, and, fortunately, Sunapee had a river. Although Sunapee farms were hilly and rocky, there was a compensation in her water power, for the settlers soon learned to harness the river with dams, canals, penn-stocks, turbines, pulleys, shafts, belts and machines,—crudely at first.

At some period in her history, first and last, there have been manufactured in Sunapee the following articles, viz: wooden shoe-pegs, bedsteads, horse-tread power threshing machines, wood and iron hames for horses' harness, tanned leather from hides, slaughter house products, excelsior, pulp and paper, clothes pins, bobbins, clothespin machinery, lathes, stoves, telescopes, foundry products, caskets, sash, doors, blinds, hay rakes, wallets, inner shoe-soles, row boats, steam boats, woolen goods and electricity.

This era of small shops in Sunapee got under way right after the Civil War and continued until about 1890, but it began to decline as the big corporation era came on gradually and absorbed the small town shop. This attrition was gradual and even yet there survives the old wooden hand hay rake shop of Mr. Alexander. A lumber and finish mill survives to supply local summer cottage demand. The supply of ash, oak, beech, birch, maple, poplar and other woods formerly used in manufacturing, has been well-nigh exhausted within the reach of Sunapee to-day.

Summer hotels, motor boats, autos, gas stations, power stations, have come along to take the place of the small shop manufacturing. The lake steamboats came and prospered for a time, but the auto finally chased them away.

The town has a water supply system valued at \$100,000.

While the population of the entire country has grown by forty-five times, the population of Sunapee has grown only five times since 1791. Even so, Sunapee was fortunate, for many small towns have not gained at all, but have either stood still, or lost ground.

The first grist mill was erected around 1782 to 1786. We believe that the evidence proves that Joel Bailey came over from Newport and started it, although John Chase has been given the credit. Probably Chase owned it and Bailey ran

it, for Bailey came to Sunapee on a promise to do so for a gift of land, and he remained here and raised a family. Bailey was a miller by trade. Chase was not. Bailey married into the Chase family.

The mill was erected on a log dam on the southerly side of the river, just east of where the Hame Shop stood later. This power site was afterward used for a saw mill by Blodgett and Runals. They floated logs down from the lake, to saw into all sizes of building material. The grist mill was later moved down stream about a hundred yards on the southerly side to a new and bigger dam which was constructed about 1800. This was at the highest falls in the river. This new grist mill was operated in the same structure as a saw mill. A Mr. Purington operated the "grinding stones" for years, and until the writer can recall taking corn grist to it.

Abiather Young and **Thomas P. Smith** built and ran a wooden shoe-peg shop, located near the first grist mill on the northerly side of the river above where the Hame Shop was located, and it did a good business there for several years until it was destroyed by fire one night in 1877, which the writer, an eight year old, remembers.

About 1840 a Mr. Whitney erected a shop nearby on the southerly side of the river above the bridge, in which he made wooden bedsteads for ten years or so. Dexter Pierce later manufactured clothes pins, instead, in the same shop, for a few years.

Josiah Turner manufactured horse-power tread-mill threshing machines in his shop near his saw mill for over twenty years. This shop was later abandoned.

A tannery was built on the big dam opposite the Purington grist mill in 1842 by Keyser and Haynes. This industry was later run by Jabe Young, son of Elder John Young, and did a large business until it was sold to the leather trust, in about 1900. Then it was allowed to stand idle and rot, until, finally replaced by Osborn's garage.

About 1852 John B. Smith built three shops for making clothes-pin machinery, and clothes pins. He patented these

machines which would, we are told, turn out 110 clothes pins per minute. He also manufactured many other articles, including a telescope, he having a nation-wide fame as an inventive genius.

In 1869 **William H. H. Cowles** and Lucius Buswell of Grantham built the largest shop in town for the manufacture of wood hames by hand. While the building was being erected Buswell was killed and Mr. Cowles took a partner, George H. Bartlett,—his brother-in-law. Cowles later sold his half interest to Bartlett's cousin, Irving G. Rowell,—the firm then becoming Bartlett and Rowell. The plant was greatly enlarged and did a nation-wide business.

Later it was called the Granite Hame Works. Still later it merged with Baker & Carr's Hame Works at Andover, New Hampshire, and finally both plants, and several others, were organized into a hame trust with headquarters at Buffalo, New York.

Bartlett and Rowell sold out in season to escape the auto war on horses. George H. Bartlett put his whole business life into building up this business in Sunapee and both he and Rowell became well-to-do. Both have deceased.

Down the river from the tannery a few yards, William Clinton Stocker manufactured excelsior for some thirty years, until bought out by the excelsior trust in about 1890.

Next down the river came the above-named Smith Shops. The foundry at the Smith row of shops was built by Thomas Trotter who was succeeded by Harrison Soules for years, then by Byron Levenworth and finally by Charles Matthews. The building now stands abandoned.

Near them Solon Abbott did a considerable wood-working and casket-making business for a few years. And "Ed" Sidell ran a blacksmith shop in the same row,—a busy center until the Smiths died. Now it is displaced by only one Garage, run by Mr. Shepard of New London.

Next came Reuben Cobb's tinker shop. That was changed to an ice-house, then to a wooden jail, and then it was washed down the river.

Going down the river a few yards further, we came to a

saw and planing mill, which did a good business for years.

Near it was Alexander and Perkins' rake shop, still run by George A. Alexander's son. Being industrious they have kept up a good business. It is about the last of the early industries remaining in town.

Next comes the lower village which once had a saw mill, a blacksmith shop, the Tucker skiving shop, a school, a church, a hotel and a store. It still has a store, an all-year hotel, a garage, and a lumber and wood-finishing shop, run by Harley Trow.

A pulp mill on the big falls at the Harbor was erected at great expense, and also a paper mill near the Depot, both by the Emerson Paper Company, around 1890, run for a few years and failed. Both are demolished. William Whitney was the Superintendent. He married Miss Robertson, daughter of John E. Robertson of Concord, and now lives in Sunapee.

The abandoned water power in Sunapee is now partly used as an auxiliary electrical plant for a Newport Company. However, it furnishes the town with good lights to replace the lamps of the writer's boyhood, and the post-topped kerosene street lights.

Sunapee now has a perfect drinking water system, and good roads.

Moses L. Sargent once made men's leather wallets in a shop situated on School street, in the rear of my father's house, but after a few years he erected a new shop in the rear of his house on the river near the Smith Shops. This business employed a few women at home doing hand-stitching. Sargent's wallets gained a reputation, and sold extensively in New England. The business survived competition for some thirty years until about 1900.

George Reed had a slaughter-house for a few years, from 1875 to 1895, on the road to Edward R. Sargent's, above the late George Dodge's house.

The Sunapee House at the Lower Village was the only Tavern in town before the summer hotel business came. An addition to it was erected on the rear, for town meetings and

general assembly purposes. Town meetings were held there for many years. Sunapee at present has no Town Hall. The Tavern formerly maintained a livery stable for hire, and perhaps a "nipper" could be found there.

Nathan Young, we remember, as one who kept busy tinkering as a machinist, and was mostly concerned in building for himself the first steam boat on the lake. It was called "The Mountain Maid."

Nehemiah Lear was a shoe-maker, in a small shop in his barn at the four corners on the George's Mills road. He was a likeable old gentleman.

George's Mills was so called because the large George family had a saw and grist mill there on the stream running a few rods from Otter Lake to Sunapee Lake. Its high position, overlooking the lake and mountains, gained for it a health resort reputation which it has retained. The Chase, Colby, Martin, Whipple, Bartlett, Russell and Stickney names have been outstanding at George's Mills. For many years there has been a post-office there and a mail and express route from Sunapee Depot. A fish hatchery near the lake was run for a few years and recently closed. The settlement has a church, supplied with its preacher from Sunapee, and a store, and is a busy summer boat center.

Population of Sunapee

Wendell and Sunapee had population as follows: 1790 267; 1800 355; 1810 447; 1820 603; 1830 637; 1840 795; 1850 787; 1860 778; 1870 808; 1880 897; and in 1940, 1067.

Crowther Quoted

Hon. Samuel Crowther, who has been a very welcome and helpful new resident of Sunapee, is not only the proprietor of the Stagecoach Road Farm but is especially known as an economist and writer of international fame, very kindly wrote me the following, which I quote with his permission:

"Let me thank you for your cordial note of July 5th, and I am glad indeed that you are writing a history of Sunapee.

I have an old map showing Sunapee and its industries about 1880 and I have often thought that it would be extremely useful to inquire into why so many of these villages have ceased to be self-supporting. Sunapee, for instance, today, with the mill closed, creates no industrial wealth except in the rake shop, while the agricultural wealth is at a low ebb. The people live on the tourist trade and on the taxes collected on the real estate of those who make their money outside of Sunapee. That is a very dangerous condition."

We regret we were not able to insert herein, the "Report of the Sunapee Restoration Committee," which Mr. Crowther describes as "unique in the history of New England towns."

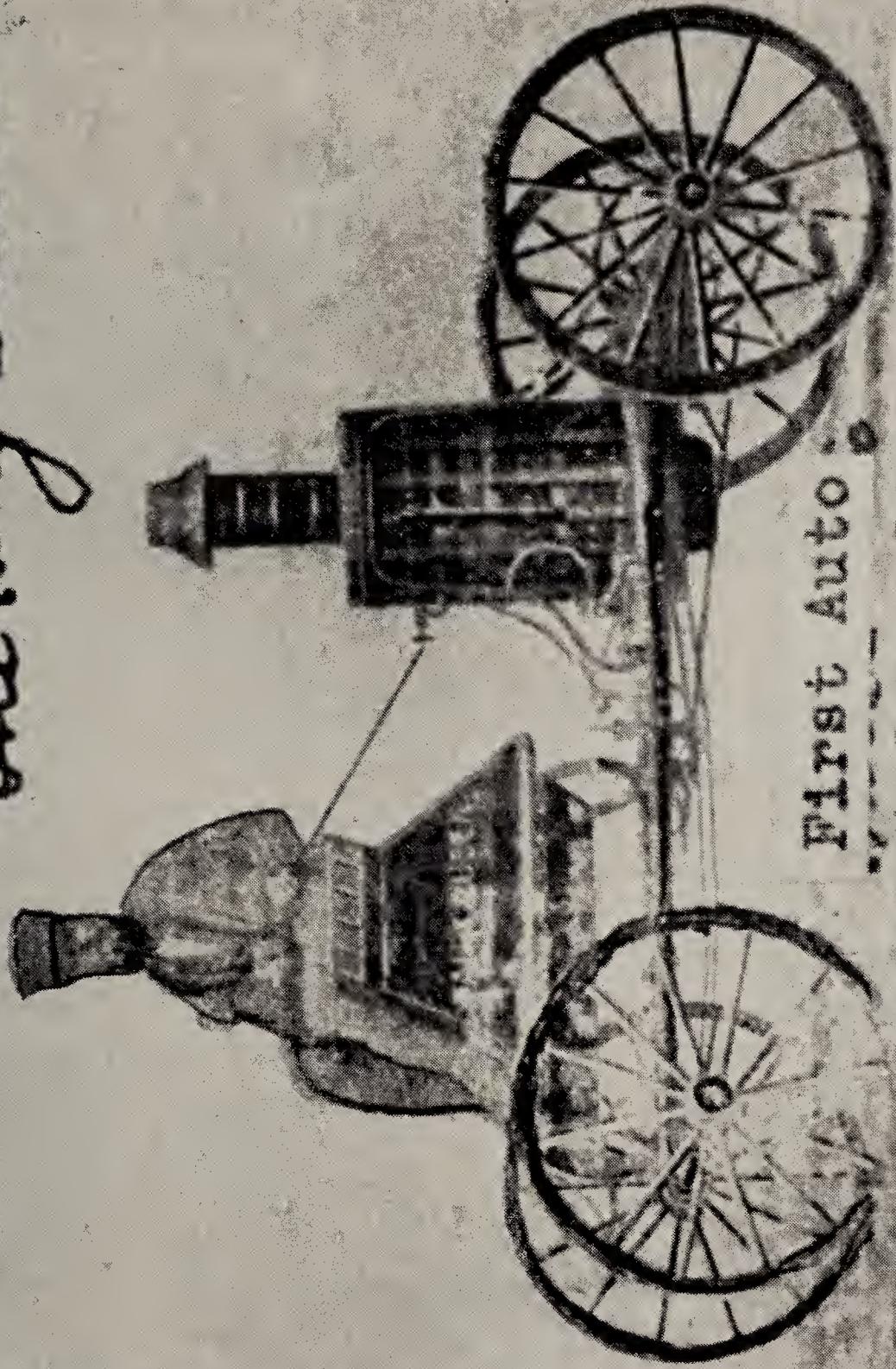
CHAPTER XXX

THE FIRST AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE

Up to the present date, from 1869, no one that we have been able to learn about or hear of, has challenged the claim of **Enos Merrill Clough** of Sunapee that he invented a horseless carriage or automobile, and that it was the first ever to run on any highway in the United States. This is true, although his claim has been publicized extensively. We present herewith a photograph of the weird-looking chaise with Clough in it as it appeared on July 4, 1869 in the Newport Argus, on the occasion of its first trial trip from Sunapee to that prosperous town whose paper printed our picture. Clough amazed the people, and frightened the horses. But in spite of the "horse and buggy" opposition, it did run under its own power, carrying its proud inventor as far as St. Johnsbury, Vermont, and other northern New England places, and that successfully. But instead of being given a public ovation for his discovery, Enos was given orders by the town officials not to run it on the public roads, because it frightened the horses. Of course, it did make some noise, Enos admitted.

The steamer, requiring fourteen years to build, had two cylinders, three speeds forward and three backward, and 5,463 pieces in it when perfect, but more than that after Richard Gove of Laconia, to whom Clough finally sold it,

"The Fairy Queen"



Made in Sunapee 1869 by E. M. Clough
The only picture with Clough in it

carelessly ran it into a fence at full speed. One, Kennedy, of Laconia, we are told, now has the original engine as a souvenir and a large picture of the auto is hung in the library of that city.

Mr. Clough was known in town as a genius. He was a friend of his fellow townsman, John B. Smith, who invented a telescope, and Nathan Young who made the first steamer on the lake. Failure and disappointment were his lot because, like many another genius, he was too far ahead of his time. Henry Ford must recognize Clough as the "first man there," for he has tried to buy the engine as a souvenir. We believe that Clough would have fared better if he had driven his auto down to Boston, instead of up into Vermont.

CHAPTER XXXI

ROADS, TURNPIKES, STAGE COACHES, RAILROADS AND AUTOS

When the settlers from Rhode Island came to Saville (1772) they must have come via Boston, Fitchburg, Mass., Keene and Charlestown, N. H. (119 miles) for that was the only way they could come by any road, and that part of this road connection beyond Keene was brought through to Charlestown in 1770,—only a year or so before the immigrants came, and no doubt, one reason why they did come. From Charlestown to Saville there was a cart track over Unity hill to Newport, but no road at all from Newport to Saville, probably only a trail which the Coreys marked.

Even the very best dirt road into New Hampshire, anywhere, was as late as 1763. It was called the "King's Highway," and ran from Boston to Portsmouth, via Medford, Andover, Harverhill, Mass., Kingston, Exeter and Greenland, N. H. Governor John Wentworth went to the Dartmouth graduation in 1774 by a strange route, to Durham, Lake Winnepesaukee to Haverhill, thence down to Hanover.

When the Portsmouth group came to Saville in 1769, or so, they had no roads direct, via Concord. There were probably sections of road between, and in, certain towns which they

could make use of, but it was as late as 1803 before the turnpike was built between Portsmouth and Concord, via Durham, Lee, Chichester, Pembroke and Concord. This "toll road" did not pay, and, in 1824, the different towns purchased it by sections. From this fact we conclude it was the first continuous road of any kind from the seaport to Concord, and hence, that Portsmouth people in 1770 to 1803 had to pick out some other way to get to Saville, or else "cut across" without roads. From Concord, northerly, there was a road as far as Warner in 1770 to 1780, we believe, probably double wheel ruts. We think the Portsmouth-Saville settlers of 1769 possibly went down the King's Highway, crossed to Keene somehow and then worked over to the Connecticut River valley the best way they could. That route north was used more in the earliest days than any other. The fact that they settled so far south in the town looks as if they came "cross-lots," via Concord.

Turnpikes in New Hampshire, as a rule, came after Saville was first settled, and, when they did come, they aided Saville folks very little. For instance, in 1804 what seemed to be a most ignorant selection for a through route, from our present viewpoints, was a turnpike from Hanover through Grantham, Croydon, Newport, Goshen, Lempster to hit another turnpike running from Claremont through Unity, Lempster, Washington, Deering, Francistown, New Boston, Mount Vernon, Amherst, Nashua, thence on to Lawrence and market towns in Massachusetts.

In 1799 a turnpike was built from Claremont to Amherst, then a large town.

Saville's very first mail must have come by so-called "post-riders" from Charlestown, then later,—say from 1815 on for a few years, by "stage routes" all the way. There were long "stage routes" before the railroads came, and also short branch "stage routes," both before and after railroads came, and one even now from Sunapee Depot to the village and George's Mills. Saville's first mail came from Newport, Claremont and Charlestown direction, instead of direct from Concord. A few years later it came both ways. The tally-

ho stage coach began its career in New Hampshire by a line from Portsmouth to Boston in 1763, but it ran for a few years, and then the War seemed to stop all such progress, until about 1800, when it was renewed, and became an enormous business until the railroads began to prevail. A railroad was built in 1838 from Lowell to Nashua, in 1842 from Nashua to Concord, 1850 from Concord to Bradford, and in 1870 from Bradford to Sunapee, Newport and Claremont Junction. This road connected with a railroad to Claremont Junction, built from Walpole in 1845 and to Walpole earlier.

In 1813 the Concord coach began to be turned out by a factory at the capital, and had a marvellous career, paralleling the present day auto in national enthusiasm.

There was one "stage route" of national scope, from Portsmouth, N. H. as far as Savannah, Ga. In stage-coaching our State took the lead. They reached their height of popularity around 1835. Concord was the "Hub." Every morning from busy Concord twenty-five stage coaches loaded with mail, express and passengers, started out and arrived back in Concord every evening. Wendell or Sunapee was on one branch end of one of these lines. They covered the northern towns quite completely.

Our Sunapee ancestors rode on these lines, and received their mail that way. Our forefathers rumbled to Concord on them, and, sometimes, we suppose, on a trip graced by the presence of Ruel Durkee going to the Pelican to "fix things." The writer saw him just once at a Newport fair, a boy so dazed by the giant he forgot the fair completely. He was the tallest, the biggest, the strangest ever seen, he, this man Ruel! High silk hat on a six-footer, plus, swallow-tail coat, double breasted waistcoat, buttoned at the chin, college-boy breeches, straight and military as a Colonel, one who rarely spoke, he stammered, said to be rich, came nearer to a circus than a Sunapee boy had seen before! Yes, Ruel came to Sunapee, had to, to collect interest. The writer's father used to relate Ruel Durkee's stories long before Winston Churchill copied them in his book, "Conniston."

So Ruel Durkee was a Sunapee caller at times. He held

mortgages in Sunapee and "all over," as they said, and he had influence at Concord where he went very often. In turnpike, railroad, town charter and stage coach matters, he had a "finger in the pie." That's why, they said, the railroad did not go through Sunapee village,—Ruel was in a hurry to get home to Croydon.

Before railroads invaded the State, and for years thereafter, Sunapee and other town farmers drove their cattle and hogs to market "on the hoof." The early "drover" was a "gee and haw" fellow. Large herds of beef cattle, he drove, neat stock,—sheep, calves, even hogs, and sometimes turkeys, were seen filling a road, to block traffic. It was as interesting as a caravan to see them go by, and to hear the drover yell and crack his whip. But now, we see the horse, himself, and the ox, the ass, the mule and the hog, all riding by in an automobile. Yes, "gone are the days."

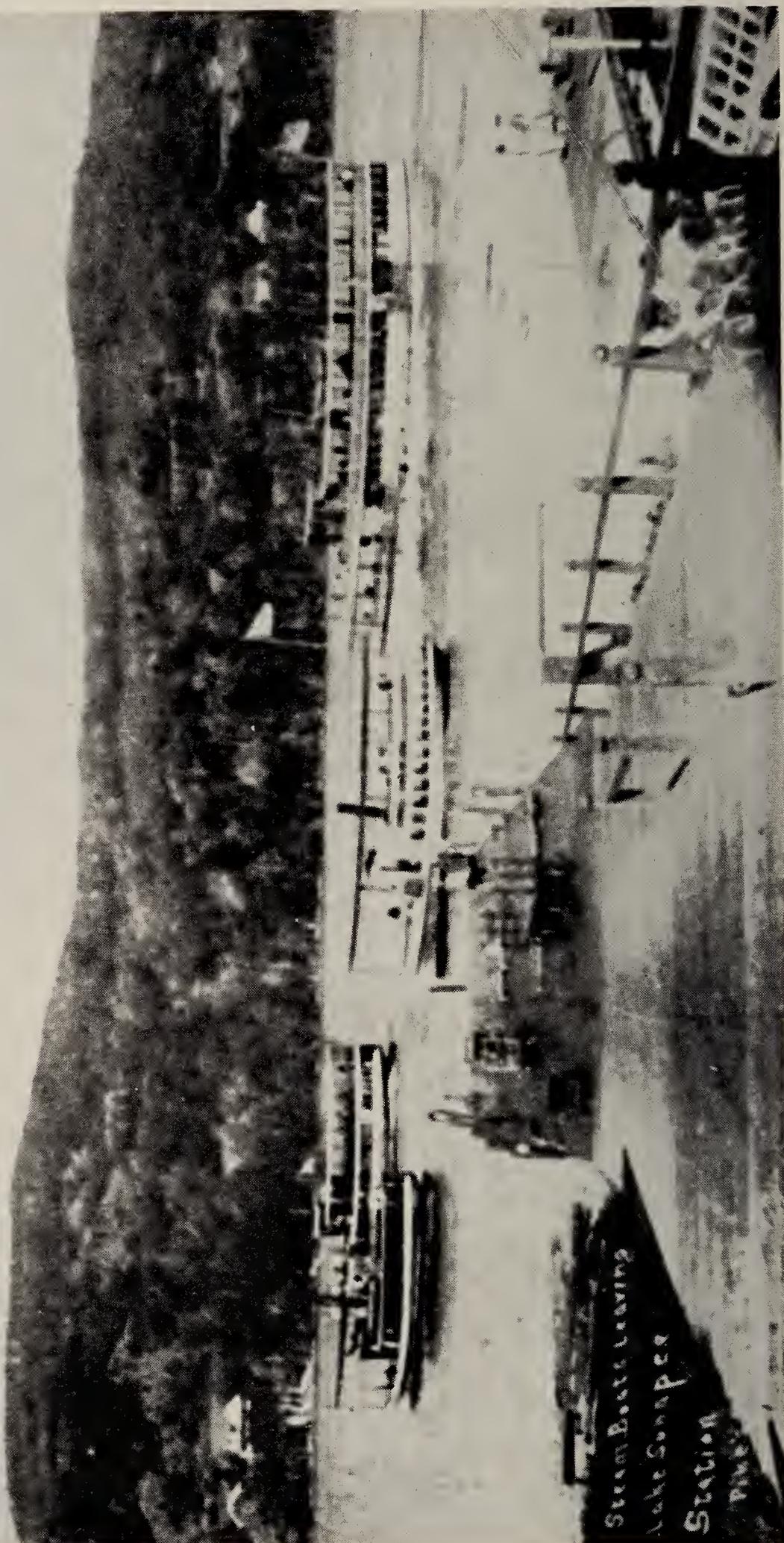
CHAPTER XXXII

THE LAKE

The "natives" of Saville, Wendell and Sunapee loved the "Pond" and made good use of it. The Lake was, to them, the "Pond," not the "Lake." It took many of its side names from the early settlers, such as "Gitchel's Cove" from the Gitchel family, "Scott's Cove," from Josiah Scott's farm, "Job's Creek," from Job Williams, "Granny Howard Rock," from the widow of Benjamin Howard, she who fished there, and, as she fished, chiseled her name in the rock on which she sat, "Rogers Shore," from the Rogers' farm, "Hastings," from the New Londoners of that name, "Burke Haven," and Steamer "Edmond Burke," from Congressman Edmond Burke of Newport, "Blodgett's Landing," from George Blodgett, and so on. The name "Sow-and-pigs," "Loon Islands," "Indian Cave," "Great" and "Little Islands," and others were given by real Sunapee old-timers. Many a fisherman named his favorite anchorage for a sure catch.

The summer business, first and last, brought thousands of

Burnap's One-time Fleet



Stun Gun
Drawing
Light Snapper
Station
Pine

people here, some temporarily, but it also brought a few men to invest in summer homes,—men whose names are familiar to all, such as: Hon. John Hay, Private Secretary to President Lincoln; Doctor John D. Quackenbos and Dr. Neilson of New York; Hon. George Dewey of Philadelphia; Col. W. S. B. Hopkins of Massachusetts; Rev. Ozora S. Davis of Chicago; Speaker John Q. Tilson of Washington, D. C.; Author Samuel Crowther; John E. Robinson and Dr. A. P. Fitch of Concord; Col. George A. Dana; Dr. F. P. Claggett of Newport and others.

Sunapee's summer hotels are: "Runnel's House," built by John Runnels, renamed "Men Mere Inn," the "Harbor House," built by Thomas P. Smith, the "Soo-ni-pi Park Lodge," by Dr. Quackenbos, "Granliden," by Dr. Neilson, "Lake View," by Col. Dana, "Lake Side Hotel," "Pleasant Home," by W. W. Chase, "Indian Cave Lodge," by Ernest P. Bartlett, and many smaller houses.

There were steamboats formerly on the Lake, and lasted for many years. Their names: "Armenia White," "Edmond Burke," "Ascutney," "Weetamo," "Keersage," and "Lady Woodsum," all together having a total capacity of perhaps 2,000 passengers. The Nate Young's "Pennacook," and "Mountain Maid" were early experiments. All are now gone, but in their place are 200 or more motor boats, and yachts.

The Lake is literally lined with cottages, boat houses, yacht clubs, summer schools and camps, and in the summer it presents a healthful activity of rest and pleasure. Native berries on the hillsides and mountains, fish in the waters, golf, tennis, and baseball, all present a challenge to health seekers. The Lake is 1100 feet above sea level, and 10 miles long; its shore-line rocky and in all directions everywhere are wooded hills. Pickerel, horned-pout, perch, brook trout, and suckers seem to have been native, but landlock salmon were introduced in 1880, chinook salmon in 1900 and small-mouth black bass in 1850.

Formerly there were most delicious **sugar plums** on large bushes overhanging the Lake in great abundance, also "**pond pinks**," most fragrant, and likewise everywhere bordering

the Lake. Greedy snitching hands have killed them all out. But, the resounding echoes are there still, the breath of pine and hemlock and the purest water and the wonderful granite boulders.

The first building erected by the Lake was a bowling alley on Little Island, which island Nathaniel S. Gardner purchased in 1875 for 50 cents. The first summer cottage at the Harbor was that of Col. W. S. B. Hopkins, an attorney of Worcester, Mass. The Woodsum brothers were the leading promoters and operators of the steamboat on the Lake, which began with the "Lady Woodsum" about 1880. For a few years the steamboat "Edmund Burke" was a competitor. Large investors in the steamboat business were A. P. Fitch, John E. Robertson, and John M. Runnels. At one time excursion trains were run to the Lake station on Sundays and holidays from as far as Boston, bringing thousands of excursionists for a ride on the steamers. A Spiritualist camp meeting was held each year at Blodgett's Landing. The last steamer to give up running was the small boat "Weetamo" in about 1915. The cottagers now, however, have the benefit of a motor boat mail delivery.

Frank and Dan Woodsum were the best known of the steamboat operators for the entire period. Frank married Jessie Young. Sunapee employees on the boats that we recall were: Nate Bailey, Will Flanders, Carl Robertson, Engineer Morrill, Herbert Page, Fred Stickney, Fred Noyes, Fred Eastman, Stanley Osborne, Dell Bartlett and the writer.

Poet Whittier, in his famous Indian Marriage story, "Bridal of Pennacook," made reference to Sunapee Lake in these lines:

"From the Crystal Hills to the far southeast
The river Sagamores came to the feast;
And Chiefs whose homes the sea-winds shook,
Sat down on the mats of Pennacook.
They came from Sunapee's shore of rock,
From the snowy sources of Snooganock,
And from rough Coos whose thick woods shake
Their pine-cones in Umbagog Lake."

Sunapee mountain rises up from the southern end. Kear-sarge, on the east, is very near, just over the New London and Sutton hills. Garnet Hill, Gardner Hill, and Rogers Hill are on the west, before the eye reaches over them to the Croydon and Grantham mountains.

The first two verses of "**Legend of Ann Smith**" which I wrote in 1931 refers to Lake Sunapee.

Our legend's a song of a New England site,
Where river joins lake as the tail to a kite,
Where meadows dress green and the forests stand
high,
Where mountains and hilltops sketch lines on the
sky,
Where birches, milk-white, seem to hug the green
pine,
As maple and hemlock their limbs intertwine,
Where evergreens carpet the big forest floor
Except when the snows of the winter spread o'er.

CHAPTER XXXIII

STORES

It was about 1820 that the first general store was opened in Wendell by John Dane. It was in the house afterward the home of Solomon Bartlett,—now standing. Later John Colby kept the same store. Later the so-called "Knowlton store" was opened in Knowlton's house on Chase Hill, and later was opened the so-called "Baker store," at the Harbor. The Knowlton store was also removed from Chase Hill to the Harbor. A Lower Village store was begun about 1870 by Joseph Russell.

The present Gamsby hardware store is of more recent origin. There was a drug store in the Knowlton building for a short time around 1890. In the "Block," there has been a meat store, barber shop, and at times a cobbler's shop.

George's Mills has maintained one country store for a century.

George A. Hart once kept a furniture store where Russell Jones now lives in Smithville.

The Knowlton store is now kept by Maurice G. Chase, and one of the New London Shepards runs the old Baker store. Town Clerk Haven now has his office and a real estate office in the "Block." The Joe Russell store at the Lower Village is run now by Frank Allen. Francis E. Young runs a restaurant at the Lower Village.

CHAPTER XXXIV

PHYSICIANS IN SUNAPEE

In the early days Sunapee people usually called **Doctors from Newport**, but about 1815 a young physician, Caleb Buswell, opened up an office at the house of John Chase, Jr. on Chase Hill. Dr. Buswell also became Town Clerk and one of the Selectmen, but he left town after a few years, and Tilton Elkins, M. D. came to Sunapee and practiced medicine for about three years. Then Dr. Corbin took his place and practiced until 1829.

Dr. John Hopkins settled here and began practice about 1830. He remained thirty-five years, but in the meantime another practitioner, Dr. Isaiah M. Bishop came in, and Sunapee had two Doctors for a time.

From 1866 Dr. Ira F. George, son of Rodney George, a native of Sunapee, practiced as a physician about three years.

Then **Dr. David M. Currier**, just graduated from Dartmouth, came for about three years, but removed to Newport about 1871 where he practiced until late in years.

Next came Dr. Charles F. Leslie of Maine who began to practice in 1874 and continued until 1883. The writer remembers being treated by Dr. Leslie. His place was taken by Dr. Edwin C. Fisher, son of Mason Fisher of a Sunapee family. He married Inez M. Bartlett, daughter of George H. Bartlett, and practiced successfully until he died.

He was succeeded by Dr. Monro, the only resident practitioner at present. He lives in the Dr. Fisher house.

Newport Doctors have always practiced somewhat in Sunapee,—such physicians as Dr. Thomas Sanborn, and his son Thomas, before he went to California, Dr. Currier, Dr. Cane, and now Dr. F. P. Claggett, son of Sheriff Claggett of earlier days, and a Dartmouth classmate of the writer.

The early custom in cases of sickness was to call on the neighbors and friends or Lodge members for free volunteer nursing. The writer was thus blessed. Sarah J. Felch, widow, nursed Sunapee sick for years, followed by her daughter, Lilla. To-day professional nurses are obtained in Newport.

Sunapee now supports a trained District Nurse.

CHAPTER XXXV

SUNAPEE SCHOOLS, ABBOTT LIBRARY

A very complete history of the schools in any town, in all its details, would fill a volume. As great as has been my personal interest in the school system of the State, there is little relish on my part in going back to review the lack of system which prevailed in this State and in our Town in the days before 1919, when each town, poor or rich, singly and alone, was compelled by law to furnish to its children only such educational advantages as it by itself could afford to pay, or was willing to pay, and no more. Under such a rule of neglect, education varied from town to town, just as poverty and riches varied among the towns. The State, as a State, took no hand in it up to 1919. The law of 1919, of which the writer was the promoter as Governor, made the State take a hand. It gave to each child in the State, whether living in a poor town or a rich town, the same equal educational advantages and opportunities. My personal experience in Sunapee in seeing how the old lack of a system worked, how unfair it was, was my inspiration in promoting the educational reform of 1919. We cannot resist recording this personal fact, for Sunapee should have some credit for the excellent State

Central School



school law of 1919, which is now in force, for furnishing one of her native sons as the State's Chief Executive, who adopted that as his special ambition for public service.

Before the 1919 school law was enacted, the District school teachers in Sunapee received, prior to 1860, as low as \$2.00 per week and, except No. 8 no higher than \$10.00 per week. The length of the school year in some districts was as low as fifteen weeks up to 1900. When, in 1791, there were 64 boys under 16 years of age, and probably 82 girls who might well go to school, the town of Wendell appropriated only \$60 for all schools in town for the entire year and that was all it could raise. They had only one district in the entire town then, but with \$60 what a school! And how much school could they have had? The fact is that families were so poor in the earliest days that only a few small children went to school very much. Later on, nine school districts grew up, but, while more money was expended, no one district could collect money enough to pay a teacher over \$2 a week, if a way-back district \$5 a week, in such as No. 4, and perhaps \$10 per week in No. 8 (village). I taught No. 4 for \$5 per week. And the school year then was short. Many boys old enough to work on the farm went to school only 10 weeks in the winter.

Such was my first object lesson when a boy in Sunapee, and such was the lot of boys and girls in many a small town. This was in my memory and on my mind when at the Capitol in 1919.

To show how the school districts were first grouped to cover the town, we give the following vote, under date of May 25, 1806. There was apparently no village at that time.

Voted to divide the town into school districts as follows:

District No. 1 to contain all the inhabitants from Fisher-field line to include Smith Angell and Israel Bryant, including those who live west to Newport line and those south to Goshen line.

District No. 2 to contain all the inhabitants from Smith Angell's line where he now lives to John Chase's north line,

including those that live east to the pond and those west on the south side of the river to Newport line.

District No. 3 to contain all the inhabitants from Joseph Gillerway, east line to Benjamin Perkins, north line including those who live west to Croydon line.

District No. 4 to contain all the inhabitants from Samuel Rogers' south line to Benjamin Perkins and including Benjamin George and those who live east to the pond.

District No. 5 to contain all the inhabitants north of Benjamin George's and Benjamin Perkins to Springfield and west to Croydon line and east to New London.

The earliest school houses were erected by the people of the district who did most of the labor themselves. They cost from \$200 to \$500.

At the time the foregoing five districts were laid out there was no village at all. District No. 6 was north of No. 3. The three village Districts were No. 8 at the Center near the Church, No. 9 at the Lower Village, and No. 7 near the Newport corner. These nine districts continued in use until it was voted in March 1929 to "transport the scholars in all the outlying districts to the Central School." Gradually the outlying school buildings were sold.

About 1870 the old District No. 8 building,—the largest school for many years—was converted into a fire station, and a two-story frame school building was erected on the same site. It had some good teachers in its day, however. I recall Flora Clough, Dr. E. P. Stickney, Mrs. George Dodge, among them.

This new school structure was a creditable advance over the old one and permitted high school classes. But it was totally consumed by Fire May 28, 1928, and the present building erected on the hill facing the former site, looks down a sharp steep hill, with no playground.

The new building cost \$92,000 and was bonded for \$70,000 now paid down to \$28,000. It was first occupied in the spring of 1929.

The Class of 1941 was the first graduating class to have completed all twelve years of school in the new building.

They entered as first graders in the fall of 1929, which was the first full year in the new building. I believe they started using the building in the spring of the year before 1929.

Sunapee High School is an accredited secondary school and prepares for New Hampshire University and any other college or university of equal rank.

The efficient School Board consists of: Mr. Albert A. Stocker, Chairman; Mrs. Mary C. Haven, Secretary; and Mr. Earl A. Martin.

Personnel of Sunapee Central School Teachers

Headmaster	Prof. Leslie S. Cummings
Submaster	Prof. Robert H. Domina
English & Language	Winona Richardson
Commerce	Paula Sillgren
Social Science	Eleanor Carroll
Home Economics	Myra Graves
Fifth & Sixth	Evelyn Pederson
Third & Fourth	Lois Morrison
First & Second	Hazel Maxim
Janitor	Harold W. Brooks

The School District embraces all within the limits of the town.

The school has a good course, is well organized and excellently staffed and conducted.

The School Union #43 consists of:

Sunapee
New London
Newport
Springfield

The School Superintendent of Union #43 is Alfred W. Smith of Newport, N. H.

School Expenses

To show the point to which schools had grown in Sunapee since the beginning, we give the budget for 1941.

Administration:

Salaries of District Officers	\$266.00
Superintendent's Excess Salary	281.25
Expenses of Administration	213.00

Instruction:

Principal's and Teachers' Salaries	12,580.00
Textbooks	350.00
Scholars' Supplies	950.00
Flags	10.00
Other expenses of instruction	200.00

Operation and Maintenance of School Plant:

Janitor's Salary	1,250.00
Fuel	675.00
Janitor's Supplies and Light	300.00
Minor Repairs and Expenses	300.00

Auxiliary Agencies and Special Activities:

Medical Inspection	130.00
Transportation	3,609.00
Other special activities	100.00

Fixed Charges:

Tax for State-wide Supervision	440.00
Insurance	250.00

Outlay for Construction and Equipment:

Alterations	200.00
New Equipment	100.00

\$22,204.25

Enrollment by Grades for the Year 1941

Grade 1—22; Grade 2—18; Grade 3—18; Grade 4—24; Grade 5—15; Grade 6—19; Grade 7—13; Grade 8—20; Grade 9—13;

Grade 10—11; Grade 11—14; Grade 12—16. Total enrollment 203. The proportion of children to parents is much less than in 1791 (See Census).

The writer has given the school district a large playground in the rear of the school building. It was a portion of his own boyhood homestead, and is named by the District School Board, "**The Governor Bartlett Playground.**"

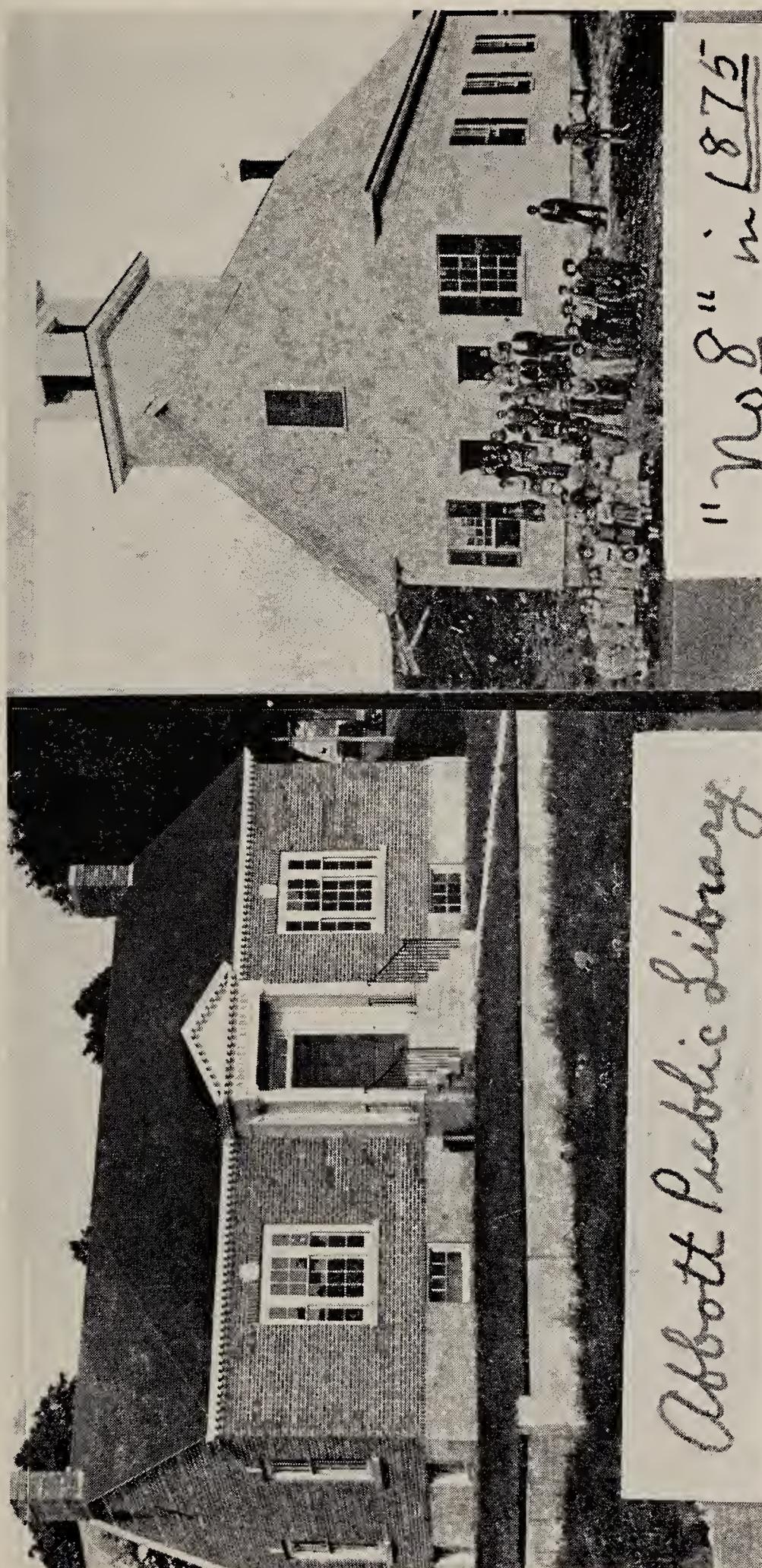
In front of the old No. 8 school was a "frog pond," so called, extending to, and widening at the "Bend of the River," familiarly spoken of as the "Bend," a good fishing hole for bass and suckers before the days of pulp and paper mill waste. This frog pond was, as an estimate, from memory, fifty feet at the Bend and seventy-five back to a point where a culvert entered it, making a good skating place for the scholars in the winter time. It was where the George's Mills road now comes to junction with the Harbor road. The George's Mills road formerly was narrow and skirted closely to the then huge gravel bank on its west and the frog pond on its east. This frog pond was filled in later and the road moved eastward 30 feet or so toward the center. It would have been better to have left the old road where it was and to have created a triangular park or commons in the centre with roads going each side of the triangular parkway, and to have located the Abbott Library farther to the east. The place could have been made a beautiful triangular civic center park. In the early days the pastors used the "Bend" to baptize, there being only a narrow foot bridge then where the iron road-bridge has since been constructed. There was a small house formerly just east of the church, where Charlie Muzzey lived, and a guide board on the corner of the road as it branched to George's Mills. The fire department building is the same building as the "No. 8" school building, but it was moved north about a hundred feet when a new school was built. These changes at the "Bend" are the most noticeable changes in the village in sixty years.

The Abbott Library

The Abbott Library is located at the tri-corners facing toward the Methodist Episcopal Church. A picture of it is presented herein. Mr. Burpee Abbott, who gave it, earned all his estate by days work as a skilled wood-mechanic at the Smith Shops at about two dollars per day. How steady he worked was a subject of comment. He was an active Churchman, well-read, and his second wife, Martha Pillsbury Abbott, was a graduate of Colby Academy. He had no children. Mary C. Haven, the Librarian, writes me the following about the Library:

"The Abbott Library was first opened in June 1926. It cost \$12,000. We have an estimated 6065 volumes, supplemented by books borrowed from the bookmobile and many non-fiction borrowed from the State Library. I have been Librarian since the new building was opened. Mrs. Lucia Young was Librarian in the old Library, located in a part of Chase's store. The money to build the Library was given by Almeron B. Abbott and his wife Martha. I have been told that he left the money for either a Library or a Town House and that Martha Abbott, who died last, designated that a Library should be built with the money."

This library perpetuates a name which has been a great credit to Sunapee. Stephen Abbott, the father of "Burpee," as the library donor was called, was also the father of two ministers mentioned herein, Manson and Alden. And he had another son who remained in Sunapee during his entire life and had a large and talented family, Sargent Abbott, a carpenter and builder. He left a son (George Abbott who had a son Carliss); also, daughters, Flora (Trow), Cora, Florence and Avis. The old gentleman, "Steve," as we called him, lived next door to Clel Muzzey when I was a small boy.



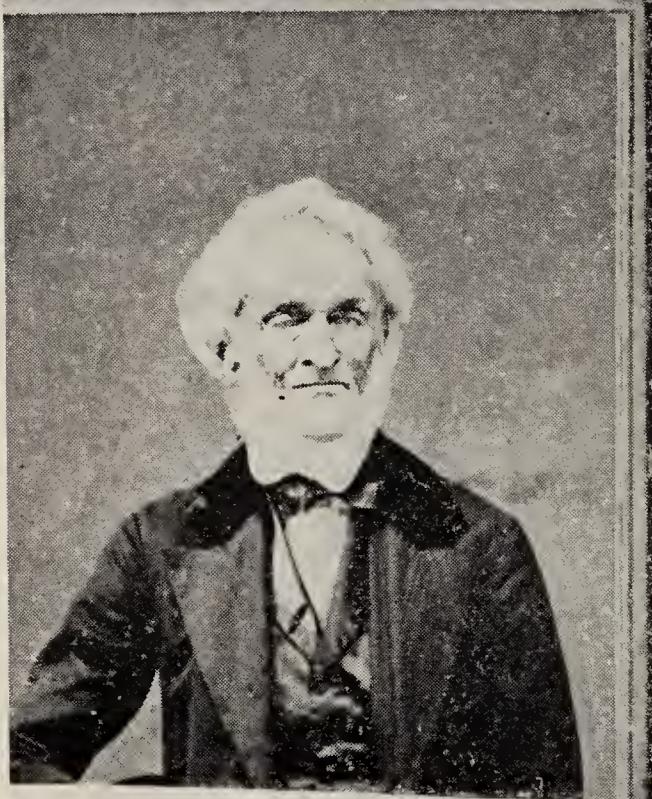
THESE WERE THE SCHOLARS IN ABOUT 1875. A MAGNIFYING GLASS HELPS. THE WRITER THINKS HE WAS ONE OF THE ROW ABOUT 5 OR 6 YEARS OLD.



Sunapee Post Office



District "No 3"
where the Bartliffs,
Sargents, et al went



Samuel Bailey
99 yrs, 4 mos, 20 days



John B. Smith

CHAPTER XXXVI

THE LAKE GRANGE AND ODD FELLOWS

This active and helpful organization will be fifty years old on January 7, 1945. It has a membership of 105. Mr. George E. Gardner was its first Master and has continued as its leading spirit to the present time. Two other Charter Members are living,—Harry Perkins and Florence Abbott. Its meetings are held in Odd Fellows Hall.

The Officers for 1941 are as follows:

Master, C. E. Gamsby; Overseer, Lester Colby; Lecturer, Hattie Gamsby; Chaplain, Minnie Rowell; Steward, Gladys Perkins; Asst. Steward, Harley McDonald; Secretary, Miriam G. vonDreden; Treasurer, Arthur Nutting; G. K., Cedric Lear; Ceres, Sylvania Parker; Pomona, June Johnson; Flora, Eva Brooks; L. A. S., Ruth McDonald.

The Executive Committee are:

Katherine Rowell, Ruth Nutting, George E. Gardner.

A lodge of I. O. O. F. was established in Sunapee March 5, 1891, and has now grown to about 100 members. The Officers are:

N. G., Frank Mark
 V. G., Allen Palmer
 Secretary, Frank Hawley
 Finance Secretary, William Pinen
 Treasurer, George E. Gardner

The Officers of the Rebeccas are as follows:

N. G., Miriam G. vonDreden
 V. G., Mary H. Eastman
 Recording Secretary, Effie Sleeper
 Finance Secretary, Ethelyn Nutting
 Treasurer, Flora Penny

Their meetings are held in Odd Fellows Block at the Harbor in an up-to-date hall.

CHAPTER XXXVII

SUNAPEE IN THE SPANISH WAR

The following is an accurate list of those from Sunapee who served in the War against Spain in 1898:

Avery, Irving C.

Enl. May 9th, 1898.

Mustered, May 9th, 1898.

Born, Sunapee, N. H. Age 35 years at enlistment.

Private.

Co. M, 1st Infantry, New Hampshire Volunteers.

Mustered out October 31st, 1898 at Concord, N. H.

Flanders, Edwin F.

Enl. May 9th, 1898.

Mustered, May 9th, 1898.

Born, Boston, Mass. Age 22 years at enlistment.

Private.

Co. M, 1st Infantry, New Hampshire Volunteers.

Mustered out October 31st, 1898 at Concord, N. H.

Morgan, William B.

Enl. May 9th, 1898.

Mustered, May 9th, 1898.

Born, Woodstock, Vt. Age 21 years at enlistment.

Private.

Co. M, 1st Infantry, New Hampshire Volunteers.

Mustered out October 31st, 1898 at Concord, N. H.

Wells, Charlie

Enl. May 9th, 1898.

Mustered, May 9th, 1898.

Born, North Adams, Mass. Age 24 years at enlistment.

Private.

Co. M, 1st Infantry, New Hampshire Volunteers.

Mustered out October 31st, 1898 at Concord, N. H.

CHAPTER XXXVIII

SUNAPEE IN THE WORLD WAR

We believe that Sunapee is entitled to credit for the following serving in the World War and their records:

Abbott, Andrew Sargent 2798912

Ind. Newport, N. H. Aug. 15, 1918.

Born, Sunapee, N. H. Jan. 8, 1897.

CAC. Fort Warren, Mass. 31st Co. CAC. Fort Warren, Mass, Btry F 28th CAC.

Private.

No service oversea.

Hon. Disch. Dec. 14, 1918.

Bailey, Edson M. 2800588

Ind. Newport, N. H. Oct. 15, 1918.

Born, Sunapee, N. H. July 13, 1889.

SATC. Durham, N. H.

Private.

No service oversea.

Hon. Disch. Dec. 15, 1918.

Bailey, George T. 4908863

Ind. Cambridge, Mass. Oct. 10, 1918.

Born, Sunapee, N. H. Age 19 yrs. at enlistment.

SATC. MIT. Company E.

Private.

No service oversea.

Hon. Disch. Dec. 12, 1918. Cambridge, Mass.

Blake, James W. 895085

Ind. Keene, N. H. June 19, 1918.

Born, Brattleboro, Vt. Age 29 years at enlistment.

96th Spruce Sqdn. SPD.

Private.

No service oversea.

Hon. Disch. Jan. 24, 1919. Camp Devens, Mass.

Blake, Patrick J. 2794277

Ind. Newport, N. H. May 15, 1918.

Born, Brattleboro, Vt. Age 20 years at enlistment.

Btry D, 302nd FA.

Oversea. July 16, 1918 to April 26, 1919.

Private.

Hon. Disch. Camp Devens, Mass. April 30, 1919.

Briggs, John E. 5533763

Ind. Newport, N. H. Oct. 22, 1918.

Born, Londonderry, N. H. Age 22 years at enlistment.

6th Co. CAC. Portsmouth, N. H.

No service oversea.

Private.

Hon. Disch. Portsmouth, N. H. Dec. 9, 1918.

Collins, Ernest F. 1749010

Ind. Newport, N. H. Apr. 25, 1918.

Born, Sunapee, N. H. Age 22 years at enlistment.

153rd Depot Brigade. Co. H. 309th Infantry.

Pvt 1st Class Dec. 1, 1918.

Oversea. May 20, 1918 to June 1, 1919.

Hon. Disch. June 11, 1919. St. Mihiel-Meuse-Argonne.
Defensive Sector. 1st Army Area.

Cooper, Ray E. 2471280

Ind. Raleigh, N. C. March 21, 1918.

Born, Sunapee, N. H. Age 22 years at enlistment.

Amb. Co. 320. 305 San Train Apr. 24, 1918 to Oct. 5, 1918,

Pvt. March 21, 1918. Wagoner Sept. 10, 1918.

Engagement. Bethincourt. Meuse.

Served oversea May 26, 1918 to death.

Killed in action Oct. 5, 1918.

Croteau, Louis J.

Ind. Newport, N. H. July 24, 1918.

Born, Sunapee, N. H. Age 23 years at induction.

Camp Devens, Mass.

Private.

No service oversea.

Hon. Disch. from draft July 31, 1918. SCD.

Davis, Clarence W. 3146879

Ind. Newport, N. H. June 27, 1918.

Born, Sunapee, N. H. Dec. 25, 1891.

29th Co. 151st Depot Brigade. Co. B, 42nd Infantry.

Pvt 1st Class Nov. 16, 1918.

No service oversea.

Hon. Disch. June 17, 1919.

Derry, Ernest E. 2393490

Enl. Newport, N. H. May 5, 1917.

Born, Franklin, N. H. Age 21 years at enlistment.

Co. M, 1st Inf. NHNG. Co. M, 103rd Inf. Hq. Co. 163rd Inf.

Co. M, 1st Army Hq. Regt.

Bglr Jan. 24, 1918. Corp, May 1, 1919.

Oversea. March 22, 1918 to July 20, 1919.

Hon. Disch. July 25, 1919.

Drew, Fred L. 2453802

Enl. Springfield, Mass. Aug. 14, 1918.

Born, Botton, Canada. Age 34 years at enlistment.

24th Co. CAC. Unit 5, CAC. Heavy Art. Tr. Brigade. Tractor Repl. Brigade. 65th CAC. Btry B, 65th CAC. 16th Brigade, 153rd Depot Brigade. 9th Brigade 153rd Depot Brigade.

Oversea. Sept. 23, 1918 to Jan. 30, 1919.

Private.

Hon. Disch. March 20, 1919.

Fortune, Lawrence E.

Ind. Newport, N. H. Nov. 11, 1918.

Born.—

Garden City.

Discharged from draft. Nov. 18, 1918.

Age.—

Gamsby, Alden Leslie

Enl. Feb. 14, 1918 at New York City, N. Y.

Born.—

Corp. Sept. 8, 1918. Sgt. Jan. 10, 1919.

2nd Lieut. March 8, 1919.

Hon. Disch. Sept. 10, 1919. British Army.

Gould, James R.

USN RF.

Reported for active duty March 1, 1918. New York City.
Commissary Steward.

Chief Commissary Steward. Nov. 1918.

Served U.S.S. Santa Olivia. U.S.S. Imperator.

Released from active duty May 31, 1919.

Hammel, Frank Eugene

Ind. Newport, N. H. Nov. 11, 1918.

Born.—

Garden City.

Discharged from draft. Nov. 18, 1918.

Age.—

Hadley, Cecil M. 3147126

Ind. Newport, N. H. June 27, 1918.

Born, Sunapee, N. H.

151st Depot Brigade.

CK. Sept. 1, 1918.

No service oversea.

Hon. Disch. Dec. 5, 1918.

Hardy, William J.

Enl. Salt Lake City, Utah May 6, 1916.

2nd Lieut. Aug. 15, 1917.

Army of occupation.

Camp Travis, Aug. 15, 1917. Mexican Border—Del Rio District. Berncastle, Germany. Paris, France.

Hon. Disch. Sept. 12, 1919.

Harrison, Wilfred P. 4308842

Ind. Nashua, N. H. Aug. 5, 1918.

Born, Sunapee, N. H. Jan. 15, 1895

52nd Co. 13th Bn Syracuse Recruit Camp, N. Y.

339 Guard & Fire Co.

Pvt 1st Class Aug. 30, 1918.

No service oversea.

Hon. Disch. Jan. 2, 1919.

Haven, Oscar R. 2794407

Ind. Newport, N. H. May 15, 1918.

Born, Washington, N. H. Jan. 11, 1895.

Amb Co. 303. Sanitary Train 301.

Private.

Oversea. July 10, 1918 to Jan. 13, 1919.

Hon. Disch. June 18, 1919.

Koob, William L.

Enl. National Guard N. H. June 23, 1916.

Born, Jersey City, N. J. Age 20 years at enlistment.

16th Co. P. T. Regt to discharge. (Provisional Training Regiment)

Private.

Aptd 2nd Lieutenant Aug. 15, 1917. Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.

Org. 101st Inf. 26th Div. 19th Division.

Served at Ayer, Mass. AEF. Hoboken, N. J. Camp Dodge, Iowa.

Engagements. Lorraine.

Oversea Sept. 17, 1917 to June 25, 1918.

Awarded S.S. Fr.C.de G.

Hon. Disch. Dec. 2, 1918.

Lambert, Joseph William, 2798899

Ind. Newport, N. H. Aug. 15, 1918.

Born, Warner, N. H. May 18, 1897.

CAC. MTC 794.

Corp. April 8, 1919.

No service oversea.

Hon. Disch. May 20, 1919.

Lear, Charles Edwin 2795102

Ind. Newport, N. H. June 15, 1918.

Born, Sunapee, N. H. Age 24 years at enlistment.

Dartmouth Training Detachment, Hanover, N. H.

Co. D, 73rd Infantry.

Mechanic. Dec. 2, 1918.

No service oversea.

Hon. Disch. Jan. 17, 1919.

Lear, George W. 67475

Enl. July 6, 1916.

Born, Sunapee, N. H. Age 21 years at enlistment.

Co. C, 1st Inf. NHNG. Co. C, 103rd Infantry.

St. Mihiel Offensive. July 12 to 16, 1918. Meuse-Argonne
Sept. 26 to Nov. 8 and to Nov. 11, 1918.

Gassed October 27, 1918.

Hon. Disch. Camp Devens, Mass. April 28, 1919.

Martin, Earl A. 768502

Ind. Oct. 18, 1918.

Born, Georges Mills, N. H. Aug. 23, 1898.

A. S. Flying School Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Florida.

Private.

No service oversea.

Hon. Disch. May 29, 1919.

Mathews, John W.

Enl. Jan. 8, 1917, Naval Service, Richmond, Va.

Born.—

U.S.S. Eagle No. 25.

Armed Guard U. S. Navy.

In service (1920)

Gunners Mate 1st Class.

Mathews, Paul S. 5288218

Ind. Elyria, Ohio. Oct. 10, 1918.

Born, Sunapee, N. H. Sept. 22, 1899.

Student Army Training Corps, Oberlin, Ohio.

Private.

No service oversea.

Hon. Disch. Dec. 21, 1918.

Maxfield, Percy R. 1015379

Enl. Regular Army, Fort Slocum, N. Y. Dec. 28, 1917.

Born, Mount Sunapee, N. H. Age 20 years at enlistment.

Troop L. 15th Cav.

Private.

Oversea. March 14, 1918 to July 13, 1919.

Hon. Disch. July 23, 1919.

Meyette, Leo A. 880540

Ind. June 7, 1918. Newport, N. H.

Born, Jeffersonville, Vt. Age 23 years at enlistment.

22nd Co. Gas Det SPD Gas Cant. Vancouver Bks Washington. 447 Aero Construction Sq. (70 Sp SQ) 135th SP Sq. 149th Sp. Sq.

No service oversea.

Hon. Disch. Dec. 12, 1918.

Paul, Albert D. 4305132

Ind. Newport, N. H. Aug. 6, 1918.

Born, Unity, N. H. June 6, 1895.

Guard & Fire Co. 328. QMC.

Private, 1st Class Sept. 4, 1918.

No service oversea.

Hon. Disch. Dec. 8, 1918.

Rollins, Elmer D. 3146877

Ind. Newport, N. H. June 27, 1918.

Born, Sunapee, N. H. Oct. 12, 1894.

Chemical Warfare Service, Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland.

Private.

No service oversea.

Hon. Disch. Jan. 10, 1919.

Sanne, Howard E. 69726

Enl. Concord, N. H. Aug. 9, 1917.

Born, Brooklyn, New York.

7th Co. 151st Depot Brigade.

A. E. F.

Co. M, 103rd Inf. 1st Repl Depot. St. Aignan Gas Co. 1417.

Hoboken Gas Co. 339.

Oversea. Sept. 27, 1917 to March 23, 1919.

Hon. Disch. April 5, 1919. Camp Devens, Mass.

Sargent, Morton Jasper

Enl. Lebanon, N. H. June 6, 1917.

Born.—

2nd Lieut. 103rd Infantry.

Chemin des Dames defensive sector Feb. 8 to March 20,

1918. Toul Sector April 3 to June 28, 1918. Aisne-Marne Offensive July 18 to 20, 1918. St. Mihiel Offensive Sept. 12-15, 1918.
 Wounded July 20, 1918.
 Served in France and England.
 Hon. Disch. April 28, 1919.

Smith, Clayton E.

Enl. Newport, N. H. May 5, 1917.
 Born, Claremont, N. H. Age 20 years at enlistment.
 Co. M, 1st Inf. NHNG. (Co. M, 103rd Inf.)
 Private.
 No service oversea.
 Hon. Disch. Sept. 13, 1917.
 Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Thurber, Urban M.

Enl. Newport, N. H. May 5, 1917.
 Born, North Sutton, N. H. Age 18 years at enlistment.
 Co. M, 1st Inf. NHNG. (Co. M, 103rd Inf.)
 No service oversea.
 Hon. Disch. Aug. 22, 1917.
 Surgeon's certificate of disability.

Walsh, Lester J. 1665353

Ind. Sept. 22, 1917. Newport, N. H.
 Born, Cambridge, Mass. Age 21 years at enlistment.
 Debarkation Hospital 1. Ellis Island.
 Service oversea not given? (Question)
 Hon. Disch. July 10, 1919. Camp Devens, Mass.

Whitney, John R. 686721

Enl. Aug. 6, 1917. Boston, Mass.
 Born, Claremont, N. H.
 Enlisted Reserve Corps. QMC.
 Pvt. 1st Class Oct. 9, 1918. Sgt. Feb. 17, 1919.
 No service oversea.
 Hon. Disch. July 8, 1919.

Young, Irving C. 69744

Enl. Newport, N. H. Apr. 16, 1917.

Born, Sunapee, N. H. Age 18 years at enlistment.

Co. M, 1st Inf. NHNG. (Co. M, 103rd Inf).

Private.

Wounded severely July 21, 1918.

Oversea Sept. 27, 1917 to Oct. 22, 1918.

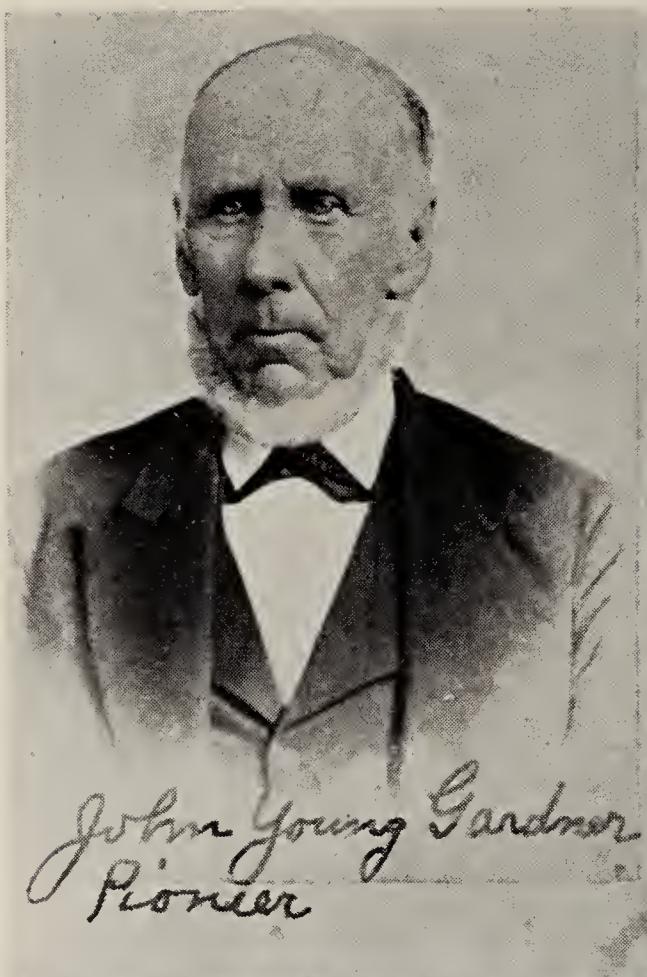
Hon. Disch. Feb. 20, 1919.

These records have been taken from War Department cards and bonus records of New Hampshire. There may be others not listed and some of these may be claimed by some other town. However, it is the official list, furnished the writer by courtesy of the Adjutant General at Concord.

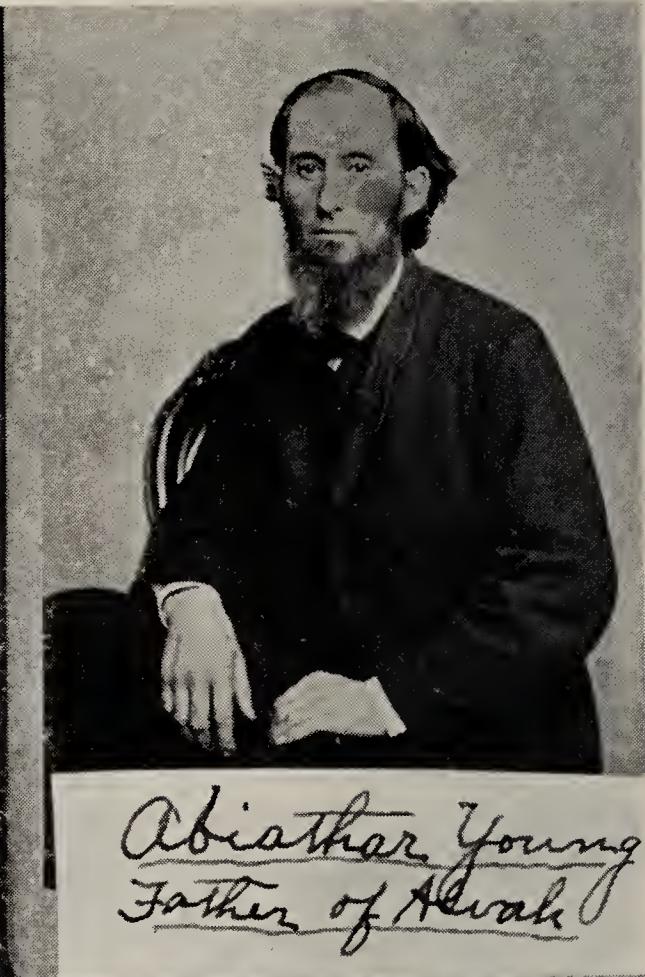
When these soldiers returned home the writer was the Governor of the State, and, as such, gave each one a certificate of appreciation for his services, on behalf of the State, and also recommended the passage of, and signed an Act giving to each one in the **State one hundred dollars** as a means of immediate aid, before Congress was able to enact a bonus law.

There will come a day when future generations will seek to trace their ancestry back to these World War veterans as they do now to the soldiers of the Revolutionary War, and the Civil War.

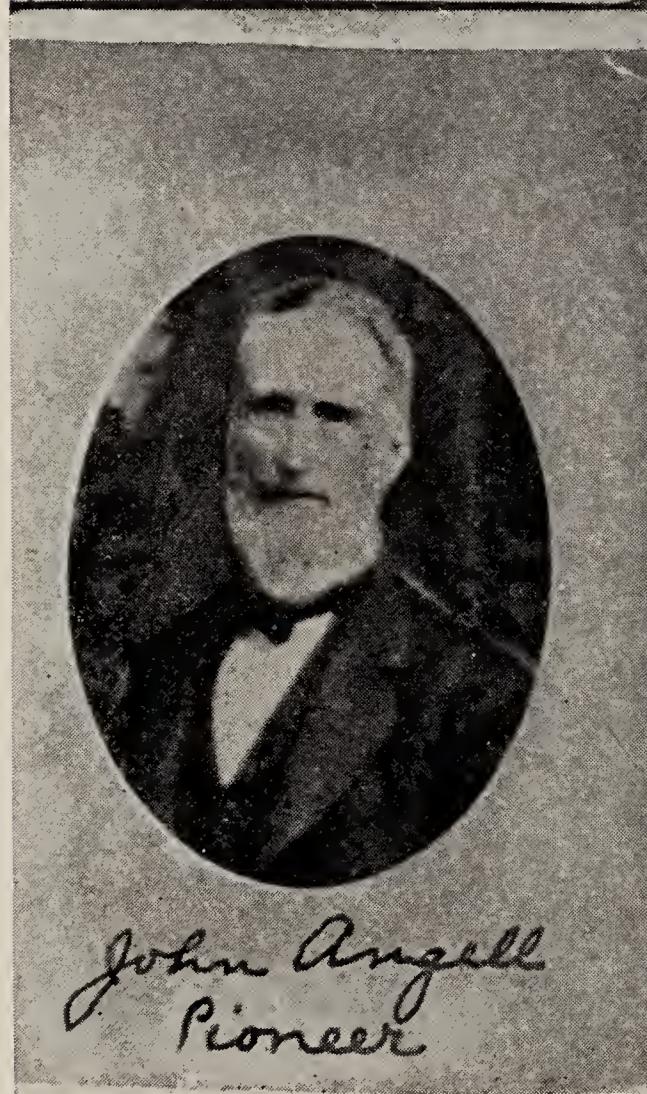
We venture to suggest that no town in the State has a better World War Record than Sunapee. We were most fortunate in securing so good a portrait of Ray E. Cooper as we present herein.



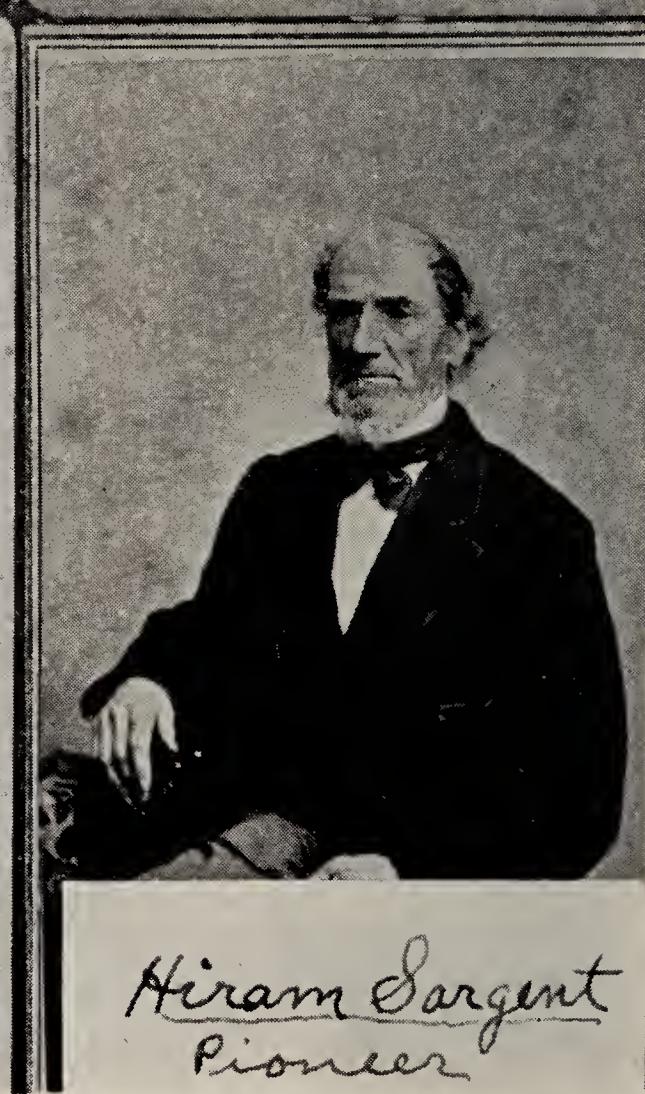
John Young Gardner
Pioneer



Abiathar Young
Father of Alva



John Angell
Pioneer



Hiram Sargent
Pioneer

CHAPTER XXXIX

A FOREWORD AS TO FAMILIES

The following chapters on Sunapee families will be better understood if the reader understands our plan and purpose.

Our theme throughout the book is, of course, Sunapee. Where, for instance, ten children were born in a family, and two of them remained in town and had children here, we dropped from further consideration the eight who disappeared from the town record, and followed down to the next generation, or generations, with the two who, by the record, continued here. In this way we came down the family line until we reached some one of the family who is living with us now, that is, if the facts permitted.

We often came down the line part way, and then personally interviewed some living citizen by the same name, and thus were able to supply a link and to complete a few lines of very old families.

Those families where several children, or some of the children, moved away, we gave the record as far as the town record permitted us, and left them where the record stopped. Even this may be serviceable to those scattered kin who may seek to connect their line with Sunapee families. And we have thousands of scattered kin.

Some families left Sunapee, in toto, others in part, and perhaps one or two were wholly in Sunapee as long as the name survived.

We should explain that the registration of births in the records is very incomplete, due to no law at first, or lax habits of parents later. Many births were recorded as "male child," but no name. Then, too, some of our earliest record books are not very legible.

From the standpoint of an expert genealogist our work might be classed as "unsatisfactory," but we would answer that, as our good old Uncle Healey, the tinsmith, once answered my mother who sent a teapot to him to have the holes in it soldered. He returned it with much solder clumsily daubed all over many holes, saying, "I don't know

whether I've stopped it leaking or not, but I must have done it some good." So we submit the following for the good it may do.

CHAPTER XL

THE ANGELL FAMILY

An Angell family with its eight original settlers in Sunapee appears to have taken root here shortly after the close of the Revolutionary War, for we do not find their names in Town records prior to the Wendell census of 1791, but we do find four of them, Gideon, Eber, Noel and Stukley Angell in that census, and so John, David, Esek and Smith Angell, whose names were not in the census of 1790, must have come thereafter, and prior to 1800, for we find that children were born to them in Wendell around the year 1800. These eight Angell families, presumably relatives, and of the same generation, all settled in Wendell near one another in the fertile valley southwest of Young's Hill, or in the depot valley.

From pension claim evidence we learn that the large Angell family came from Smithfield, Rhode Island, and that John Angell, ancestor of Hattie Angell a present day resident, was a Captain in that War.

The Angell family were not only in Wendell comparatively early, but continued numerous and active for many years. They have, at least, two or three members in Sunapee to-day. The one we knew is Miss Hattie Angell, who still resides on the old John Angell place, in the original house, which has not been changed much, and is well kept up. She was interested and helpful to us,—told of the first Angell log cabin, of the different Angell families, of the old cemetery and the vanished Church at South Sunapee.

Recently Miss Angell buried her brother, John Henry Angell, born January 7, 1877.

Children of the First John Angell and Rebeccah Angell:

Lydia Angell, born February 20, 1807
John Angell, June 15, 1809

Children of the Second John Angell, Son of the First John Angell:

Henry Martin Angell, born April 2, 1837
 Almon Angell, May 31, 1839
 Ellen H. Angell, February 27, 1844
 Lizzie M. Angell, February 17, 1853

Miss Angell said her father's name was Almon Angell, and that his father's name was John Angell. And likewise her grandfather's father was John Angell. Thus we go back to one of the seven settlers first named, whose line has been unbroken in Sunapee.

Another branch of the Angell family that settled in Wendell was headed by Smith Angell. The record:

Smith Angell's and Betsey Angell's Children:

Sally Angell, born August 19, 1802
 George Angell, June 8, 1805
 Gideon Angell, April 27, 1807
 Rachel Angell, July 24, 1809
 Irene Angell, July 5, 1813
 Richmond C. Angell, April 26, 1920

Said Gideon Angell lived to be 89 years old, deceased March 14, 1896.

There was an Esek Angell who had a son, Robert Angell, born March 9, 1793.

One of Smith Angell's sons, said George Angell, continued in Sunapee and had the following on record:

Children of George Angell by His Wife, Betsey:

William Dodge Angell, born February 23, 1834
 Betsey Clapp Angell, October 21, 1835
 Almira Rowell Angell, July 28, 1837
 Harriet Chandler Angell, December 22, 1840
 Abigail Dodge Angell, May 29, 1843

Also, Miriam C. Angell, born September 5, 1830, by his wife, Hepsibah. And said Smith Angell had another son, said Gideon Angell, who had a Sunapee record.

Children of Gideon Angell, and His Wife, Mary M. Angell:

Sophronia E. Angell, born July 20, 1829
 Calvin B. Angell, November 7, 1831
 Mary A. Angell, Docember 10, 1833
 John F. Angell, February 22, 1836

Another branch that settled in Sunapee was led by David Angell. The town record shows this:

Children of David Angell and His Wife, Debby Angell:

Welcome Angell, born October 4, 1798
 Horace Angell, December 6, 1801
 Levina Angell, February 13, 1807
 Celia Angell, August 10, 1811 in Wendell
 Lorenzo Angell, September 6, 1816

Of this family, Lorenzo Angell is recorded as follows. Wife Charlotte. Children:

Amanda Angell, born October 6, 1835
 David Angell, June 2, 1837
 Charles L. Angell, December 2, 1839

Now the Town record shows that Stukley Angell had a family in Sunapee,—he and his wife, Sarah, as follows:

Eddie Angell, born August 28, 1788
 Daniel Angell, December 15, 1790
 Jerusha Angell, November 10, 1792
 Eber Angell, September 5, 1795
 Stukley Angell, September 20, 1797
 Elizabeth Angell, December 29, 1799
 Arustus Angell, August 9, 1806

There were four of the Angell family in the census of 1790, as stated above. We find no record of children to Gideon

Angell, Eber Angell and Noel Angell, three of those four, although we do find children of Stukley.

The Gideon Angell shown as the son of Smith Angell, was born in 1807, so he could not be the Gideon Angell in the census of 1790. Moreover, the Gideon Angell of 1790 became very prominent at that time and after. He was a Selectman and a co-worker in Town affairs with Abiather Young, who was in the War. In short, he was the most prominent, at the early period, of any of the family. The natural inference is that he had no children.

Perhaps the same is true of Eber and Noel.

In the 1930 census there were four Angells: John, Smith, Gideon, 2nd, and George, also widow Deborah. Who could they be?

Gideon, 2nd, son of Smith Angell, would be twenty-three years old,—probably a nephew of the older Gideon, for a nephew of the same name as an uncle is called “second” and not “Junior.” Smith Angell was probably the settler, was living. George Angell, son of Smith, would be twenty-five years old. John, Hattie’s grandfather, was then twenty-one years old and may be the John of 1830, and her great grandfather, John Angell, may have been living and reckoned as the “head of the family,” instead of his twenty-one year old son, John. We have not the data as to widow Deborah.

Now, Calvin B. Angell, son of Gideon, 2nd, had two sons, Roy Angell and Hervey Angell who were **merchants in Newport** in recent years and, we are told, both are now living.

Richmond C. Angell, son of Smith Angell, had a son, Will Angell, whom we knew well. He had a son, David Angell, now a preacher in Massachusetts, with children.

In conclusion, we may not have very fully exhausted the research, but many of the Angell name must have gone away from Sunapee. In 1870 there were only William A., John, Calvin B., Gideon and Richmond.

CHAPTER XLI

THE FAMILY OF YOUNGS

The name of Young has always been prominent in Sunapee. It has been continuous for one hundred and sixty years, for several of its descendants are living in town to-day. None of the Youngs were among the very first eighteen arrivals. The very first available list of Saville immigrants did not contain this name. We refer to the Association Test list of 1776.

The first Youngs we find in Sunapee are among the petitioners to incorporate Wendell. That was April 4th, 1781. At that time there were four Youngs,—Abiather Young, Robert Young, Edward Young and James Young. (These four may have arrived any time between 1776 and 1781 for there were no lists of Saville arrivals between these dates.)

The next place where we can locate more of the Youngs is in the census of 1790. There, in addition to the foregoing names, we find two,—Cornelius Young and Esek Young. All Saville Youngs come from these six.

The six Youngs were brothers (we believe) and came from Smithfield, R. I., when the War was nearing an end. For their War service, see Chapter "Saville in the War."

The children of Captain Abiather Young (a settler):

Abiather Young was married to Mary Lang of Portsmouth by the Rev. Samuel Haven in 1783.

John Young, born August 24, 1784
 Sally Young, December 20, 1785
 Hannah Young, December 30, 1787
 Abiather Young, November 1, 1789
 William Young, June 29, 1797
 Andrew Young, November 5, 1799

Death Data:

Capt. Abiather Young died January 14, 1827, at the age of seventy-five.

Sally Young, died September 14, 1836, in the 51st year of her age.

Mary Young, widow, died May 10, 1941, in the 85th year of her age.

Capt. Abiather Young is buried in the old Colby Cemetery.

Abiather's Grandchildren—children of one son, Andrew Young, and his wife Lydia Ferrin Young:

Hannah Young, born July 25, 1825

Abiather Young, July 17, 1827

Guy Beckley Young, July 2, 1829

Elvira Young, December 23, 1832 (died 1844)

George Almon Young, November 28, 1834

Lydia Emily Young, October 16, 1836

Data about the children of Andrew Young, the son of Abiather Young:

Hannah Young married Alonzo Muzzey (See Muzzey Family).

Abiather Young, son of Andrew, married Alzina Lear (see Lears). He was the Peg-Shop manufacturer (see portrait) and died very soon after his shop was destroyed by fire, leaving a large family of minor children. John V. Sargent, whose wife was Lydia Emily Young, a sister of the deceased, "took to bring up" Alvah and Beulah Young. Martin went with his uncle, Dr. George A. Young of Concord, and learned the dentist profession. Eddie lived for a time with Joseph Bartlett of Claremont, and Lucien went with Harrison Cowles (Hame Shop man). Alvah lives in Sunapee to-day with his wife and family, on the John V. Sargent place in the village, and has been an active and respected business man, conducting a saw-mill and contracting business. He is now over seventy, and active. His children are: Waldo Abiather, who married Margaret E. MacKay, Beulah E. who married J. D. Ludlow, and Anna L. Young, unmarried.

Dr. George A. Young, Dentist, in Concord. He left a son, Dr. William A. Young, Dentist, and a daughter, Nellie Young French, both of Concord. Dr. William A. has a son.

Another family of Abiather's Grandchildren, children of his son, Lieutenant John Young (wife Mehitable):

Mary Young, born July 15, 1810
 Mehitable Young, June 19, 1812 and died August 17, 1815
 John Young, Jr., July 28, 1816
 Charles S. Young
 Moses A. Young, July 19, 1818
 Joseph Young, January 16, 1821
 Mehitable B. Young, September 8, 1823
 Benjamin F. Young, May 26, 1826
 Henry E. Young, November 30, 1831
 Pauline A. Young, July 25, 1833

John Young, Jr. (the son of John Young, the son of Abiather Young) was known as Elder John Young, a lay preacher, whom I remember. His wife was Sarah Thompson (married February 8, 1841). Their children were: Jabe, George E., Alvin, Elvira (Stocker), Anna, Jessie (Woodsum), Emma, Lucy (Bean) and Villa. Jabe had a son, John W., and a daughter, Ethel. George E. had two sons, Arthur and Ralph. Alvin had one son, Hugh C. (Postmaster). Anna married Dr. E. C. Fisher (first wife) and had one daughter, Mabel. Lucy Bean had one son, Shirley.

Another Family of Abiather Young's Grandchildren, children of his son, William Young (wife Sally W.). He died August 20, 1874, buried near Crowther farm.

Hannah Perkins Young, born April 7, 1827
 Mary Partridge Young, April 14, 1830
 Sarah Perkins Young, December 13, 1832
 William Penn Young, April 21, 1834

Great Grandchildren of Abiather Young, or children of Henry E. Young, a grandson:

Children of Henry E. and Clarisa Young:

Charles H. Young, born September 5, 1854
 George D. Young, August 4, 1856

Harvey D. Young, January 16, 1858
 Joseph H. Young, November 9, 1860
 Evie P. Young, October 9, 1862
 Nellie B. Young, July 18, 1865

Charles H. Young had a son, Irving C. Young, who was in the World War.

We present his portrait herein. He had a good record.

Other great grandchildren of Abiather Young, children of said Moses A. Young (and Elizabeth L. Young) a grandson:

Wilbur Augustus Young, born June 10, 1844
 Frederick Arthur Young, June 17, 1849
 Elvin Henry Young, October 6, 1851
 Charles Samuel Young, April 9, 1854

Said Wilbur A. Young had a son Frank, now the "stage" driver and a son Dana. Wilbur was a Civil War veteran.

Said Charles S. Young married Flora Colby, had two sons, Francis and Aston. Said Frederick A. Young was a skilled Hame Shop employee, a member of the Legislature, and an active citizen.

James Young (a settler) and brother of the first Abiather:

Nathan P. Young distinguished the family by putting on Sunapee Lake the first steamboat which he purchased and carted here, named it "Pennacook," and made it all over, by changing its side-wheel power to a screw propeller, and then renaming her "Mountain Maid." I can just remember this craft, and her maker, for he had personal eccentricities. His line runs back to James Young, his grandfather, his father being Oliver Young.

The first generation of children in Sunapee of James and Hannah Young were:

Elizabeth Young, daughter, born October 28, 1782
 Esek Young, February 10, 1787
 Lydia Young, February 10, 1787

Oliver Young, January 3, 1789
 Rebeckah Young, May 27, 1791
 Mary Young, November 30, 1794
 Naomi Young, June 1, 1797
 (James Young died December 28, 1833)

The next generation in Sunapee were children of said Oliver and Ruth Young.

Children of Oliver and Ruth Young, his 1st wife:

Mary Young, born September 3, 1815
 Esek Young July 30, 1817
 Abigail Young, January 1, 1821
 William G. Young, August 20, 1824
 Rebecca Young, March 22, 1826

Children of Oliver Young and Lydia Young (2nd wife):

John P. Young, born December 15, 1831
 Nathan P. Young, February 20, 1834
 Sarah Jane Young, September 15, 1836
 Oliver Young, Jr., April 4, 1839

Esek, son of Oliver, was the "stage" driver and Nathan, the man who built the "Mountain Maid."

Cornelius Young was a settler in Wendell in 1790 and had children. One child was Cornelius B. Young. He and Lucy Ann P. Young had these children in Wendell and Sunapee:

Sabrisa Cornelia Young, born June 10, 1844
 Frances Lavinia Young, February 11, 1846
 Abby Ann Young, February 18, 1848
 Ella Marrion Young, December 13, 1851 (see Smith)
 Carry Bell Young, September 23, 1864

Sabrisa married Isaac Colby; Frances married John M. Runals; Abby married Bela Pike; Carrie married Timothy Quimby; and Ella married Nathan A. Smith. The latter had a daughter, Marion L. who married William E. Sleeper and their children are, Dorothy E., Mildred L. and Ralph W.

Another family from a Sunapee first settler by the name of Young is that of Robert and Polly Getchell Young. Robert is a brother of the first Abiather, James and Cornelius (four of the six brothers).

Children of Robert Young (a settler) and Polly Young:

Samuel Young, born January 1, 1786
Polly Young, June 20, 1787. Died July 10, 1787.
James Young, June 20, 1788
Caleb Young, February 20, 1789
Zebulon Young, January 9, 1791
Daniel Young, December 24, 1793
Robert Young, September 20, 1795. Died October 23, 1803
Polly Young, November 18, 1797
Olive Young, March 12, 1799
Abiather Young, April 18, 1801
Edward Young, born and died February 6, 1803
Richard Young, March 16, 1804
Almira Young, September 20, 1806

Cornelius Young, a settler:

Through data furnished by George E. Gardner, Cornelius Young was a Revolutionary War soldier, married Sarah Hunttoon and had a daughter Betsey Young who married David Gardner, the father of John Young Gardner who migrated from Portsmouth to Sunapee. He was the father of Charles Gardner, the father of said George, who furnished the data. The 1790 census of Wendell indicates that Cornelius had one minor son, sixteen, and a wife and daughter. Children of Esek Young (a settler) and his wife, Harriet Woodward Young:

Betty Young, born November 3, 1787
Dorothy Young, May 20, 1789
Abigail Young, May 7, 1792
Aaron Young, January 24, 1796
Lydia Young, April 26, 1799.

Esek evidently married Elder Woodward's daughter. No further descendants are found. We find no record of children in Sunapee of Edward, one of the six brothers, having a family, except the census of 1790 gives him one son under sixteen and a wife and two daughters.

CHAPTER XLII

THE MUZZEY FAMILY

McClellan Q. Muzzey lives in Sunapee to-day with his daughter, Miss Iola, "Clel," as we know him, being seventy-six years old. But "Clel" can certainly remember old Sunapee folks, who and where and when, about the best ever, really most remarkably. Well, "Clel's" mother was Hannah Young, which fact makes him a direct descendant of the pioneer, Captain Abiather Young, of Revolutionary War fame. Here we state his line of succession, namely: 1. Abiather; 2. Andrew; 3. Hannah (Young); 4. "Clel"; 5. Iola. The mother, Hannah Young, was born July 25. 1825. Hannah married Alonzo Muzzey, a son of Moses Muzzey, who with his father, Moses Muzzey, had a blacksmith shop on "Muzzey Hill," near "Sleepy Hollow." The shop was moved later to the lower village. "Clel," an admirable character, spent his life as a machinist, and an expert and inventor in the Smith Shops, this until he became nearly blind. His home has always been in Smithville, next door to the writer's old home. "Clel" married Josephine Barton and has three children, viz., Harrison Muzzey (wife Gladys Brown), who has a son, Lieut. Worthen Muzzey in the United States Army, also a son, Richard. "Clel" also has a daughter, Hannie Wing, who has children. "Clel's" wife is deceased, but his daughter, Iola, has kept his home alone for many years. "Clel" once played bass horn in the old band.

"Clel's" great grandfather was the first Moses Muzzey. He had these children, born in Sunapee; viz: Hadley Pillsbury Muzzey, born 1812; Marthe Muzzey, born 1817; Moses Collins Muzzey, born 1819; James Riley Muzzey, born 1822; Sally

Muzzey, born 1824. "Clel's" father, Alonzo Muzzey, was the son of the second Moses Muzzey.

Eugene Muzzey, now living in town, is sixty-eight years old, has lived in the Lower Village all his life and worked in the Hame Shop and Woolen Mill. His grandfather was the same as "Clel's" namely, the second Moses Muzzey, his father "Din" (Dinsmore Muzzey) being a brother to "Clel's" father, the said Alonzo Muzzey, making Eugene and "Clel" cousins, and both descendants of the pioneer, the first Moses Muzzey, the great grandfather of both. Eugene had a brother Mott, deceased. His wife was Hattie Abbott, daughter of Solon Abbott.

Ernest Muzzey (called "Pete") was likewise a cousin to "Clel." His father was Reuben Muzzey,—a brother to Alonzo and Dinsmore, and his grandfather the second Moses Muzzey. Ernest Muzzey married Minnie Abbott, daughter of Solon Abbott. Ernest Muzzey has a son who is an engineer, employed in the South. Ernest's brother, Langdon, and sisters, Etta, Hattie and Addie, did not remain in Sunapee.

All the Sunapee Muzzneys have been of a mechanical turn of occupation. Harrison, son of "Clel," is a very superior machinist and tool maker in Concord. Arch Muzzey, a son of said James Riley Muzzey, another cousin, was known as the best penman in the State.

CHAPTER XLIII

THE GEORGE FAMILY

Not all of the extensive George family settled at George's Mills. One branch opened a grist mill there which fact was enough to give fame to any place or any man in those days, for a gristmill was indispensable.

The first "settlers" of the George family were: Lieutenant Samuel George, Joseph George, Daniel George, Elijah George and Benjamin George,—five in all, who came at about the same time or around 1800. Each branch had children recorded as born in Sunapee. The names of none of these five Georges appeared in the census of 1790.

Lieutenant Samuel George's children born to him by his wife, Elizabeth George, were:

Amos George, born May 18, 1784, Weare
 Jesse George, August 6, 1785, at New Boston
 Elijah George, February 15, 1787, New Boston
 Hildah George, January 29, 1788, New Boston
 Samuel George, September 9, 1789, New Boston
 Eunice George, September 30, 1790, New Boston
 John George, March 7, 1792, New Boston
 Hannah George, October 18, 1794, Wendell
 Owen George, March 3, 1807, Wendell

Lieut. Samuel George died May 4, 1845. Aged 83 years, 6 months and 3 days.

Joseph George was a settler and had children born to him by Nabby George, viz.:

Rodney George, born October 31, 1804
 Roxana George, June 22, 1806
 William Watson George, January 11, 1808
 Jason George, August 23, 1809
 Eliza Gile George, April 14, 1811
 Anna Conant George, June 12, 1816

(See Rodney George's children below and also Jason George's children.)

Said Captain Rodney George and Mrs. Achsa George had these children, viz.:

Abigail Amanda George, born November 21, 1832
 John Atwood George, April 3, 1834
 Amos Dodge George, January 25, 1836
 Marcia Ann George, November 24, 1837

Said Jason George and Polly George, his wife, had these children, viz.:

Wilson Shannon George, born February 15, 1829
 Clarisa Paulina George, September 10, 1831
 Joseph Warren George, May 20, 1833
 Harmon Sylvester George, November 7, 1834
 Roxana Emerett George, October 7, 1837
 Arabell Ann George, November 11, 1839
 Meroa Almarine George, March 15, 1841
 Rosett Polk George, March 6, 1845
 Walter Haraman George, February 8, 1847
 Freeman N. George, August 31, 1849

Arabell Ann George married Moses Sargent, father of Fred M. Sargent and Annie Sargent.

Meroa Almarine George married Sumner Sargent who has one son, Harry, living in Mansfield, Massachusetts. He has children.

Children of Daniel George (a settler) and Ruth, his wife:

Betsey George, born April 6, 1796, at Weare
 Nancy George, April 15, 1799
 Rhoda George, January 11, 1801
 Mary Perkins George, February 26, 1806
 Daniel George, February 6, 1808
 Laizon George, August 6, 1810
 Albert Bailey George, February 1, 1812
 Emela Abigail George, April 27, 1813
 Erastus George, July 4, 1815

Daniel George, wife Mahala, had a son Daniel Ackley George, born November 27, 1834, who lives in the writer's memory as the "gristmill George," commonly called "Ack George." He was moderator at Town Meetings for many years. He had a daughter, Harriet G., who married Dura A. Chase, They had two sons,—Maurice and Harold, and the latter had two sons,—Dura and William (see Bartlett family).

Elijah George (a settler) had children born to him by his wife, Polly George, as follows:

Currier George, born March 15, 1790 at Weare
 Polly George, December 13, 1793 at Weare
 Worthing George, January 22, 1795 at Wendell
 Betsey George, May 19, 1797, Wendell
 Samuel George, January 13, 1800, Wendell
 Sally George, November 1, 1802, Wendell
 Charles George, May 8, 1805, Wendell
 Elijah George, September 4, 1808, Wendell

One of these sons was Elijah and he and his wife, Caroline M. George, had the following children:

Hannah Louisa George, born June 22, 1837
 Moses Eastman George, August 30, 1838
 Selenda Ann George, February 22, 1840
 Mehitable Mersaline George, December 19, 1844
 Lucy Almira George, September 7, 1843
 Charles Edwin George, March 12, 1845

Children of James E. George and Belinda George:

Christopher J. George, born April 14, 1846
 Harriet Ann George, September 3, 1847
 Albert W. George, November 8, 1849
 Lovell B. George, October 10, 1853

We do not go back farther on this branch of the family as we found no Sunapee record.

Children of Benjamin George (settler) and Elizabeth George (Benjamin George was a son of Joseph George and his wife, Anna):

Barnard George, born June 11, 1804
 Thomas Jefferson George, February 24, 1806
 Joseph George, February 3, 1810
 Mary George, December 23, 1812
 Putnam George, February 5, 1817
 Fanny George, May 11, 1819
 Charles George, August 22, 1821. Had a son, Almon C. George and lived near J. Bartlett.

The census of 1830 showed Samuel George, Elijah George, Daniel George, Joseph George, Benjamin George, and Elijah George 2nd, as heads of families. The census of 1870 showed Daniel Ackley and Mary M., Walter H., Almon C., Worthen, Wilson S., Owen, Moses, Charles, Polly F.

AUTHOR'S NOTE: This family was very numerous for years, and had eight families in 1870, but now it has only three voters in town.

CHAPTER XLIV

THE SARGENT FAMILY

Enoch Sargent, coming to Sunapee from Amesbury in about 1776, **built a log cabin**, and lived in it with his family. Later he erected a two story frame house and large barns. He also raised a large family on a good farm located on the hill about a mile due north over the hill from the Central School. In fact, his pasture included my home place and the then wilderness clear through to the river. Enoch Sargent signed the Association Test in Dunbarton, N. H. just before he came to Saville (1775). He went to Dunbarton from Amesbury, married Sarah Hoyt, but, from his many children, we select one of his sons, Moses Sargent, in order to keep our line mostly in Sunapee. This son, Moses Sargent, married a distant cousin, Betsey Sargent, and remained on the old farm. He, too, was blessed with a family of ten children, one of whom was Moses Sargent. Said second Moses Sargent in his time produced a third Moses Sargent, the wallet-maker, whom we remember as the father of **Fred M. Sargent**, now living in Sunapee.

Now, let us go back to the first Moses Sargent, and present his whole family of ten children, all of whom grew up and had families, for that will aid many a person to trace his ancestry to Sunapee. Here are the children of the first Moses Sargent, the son of Enoch,—the log cabin pioneer.

1. Truda Sargent, born February 7, 1794. Married Elijah George.

2. Betsey Sargent, March 15, 1796. Married Robert L. Clogston of Goffstown.
3. Dorothy Sargent, April 14, 1798. Married Hills Chase of Syracuse, N. Y.
4. Moses Sargent, March 22, 1800. First married Sarah E. Barchelder, then Susan Osgood. He lived in Lawrence. Moses had two sons, John V. and Moses L. (father of Fred M. now in Sunapee).
5. Charles Sargent, February 12, 1802. Married Sarah Cooper.
6. Hiram Sargent, November 12, 1804. First married Ann Rowell, then Sarah Elliott. The latter was the writer's grandmother and the daughter of Rev. Moses Elliott,—a well-known preacher.
7. Rebecca Redd Sargent, September 17, 1806. First married Thomas Gibbs of New York.
8. Winthrop Sargent, September 23, 1869. First married Louisa L. Smith, and then Mary Ann Colby. They lived on "Bible Hill" in Claremont (near Joseph Barlett's).
9. Philip Sargent. Married Ann M. Kelsey and resided in Lawrence, Mass.
10. Calista Sargent. Married Plina George and resided in Rumney. Then married Mr. Keyes of Boston.

(Said Hiram Sargent's Children)

1. Edward R. Sargent by his first wife, Ann Rowell. Two daughters are, Mrs. Harvey (Edie) Lear, and Mrs. Elmer (Lutie) Blaisdell of Newport.

The other children of Hiram are by his second wife, Sarah Elliot, as follows:

2. Sylvester P. Sargent who married Sarah A. Sutcliff and resided in Oneida, N. Y.
3. Sarah Ann Sargent, who married John Z. Bartlett, and died in her first childbirth.
4. Sophronia Almeda Bartlett, married said John Z. Bartlett (the writer's parents).

5. Rebecca Reed Sargent, who died at 24, unmarried.
6. Hiram Sumner Sargent, who married Moroa George. They left a son, Harry, who with his family resides in Mansfield, Mass. (See George Family).
7. Ellen M. Sargent, who married John Piper and resided in Henniker.
8. Lois P. Sargent, who married Joshua Pillsbury.
9. Sullivan P. Sargent, who married Ida French and resided in Lawrence, Mass. Had children.
10. Arthur E. Sargent, who first married Bertha Phillips, then Addie M. Walker. They lived in Newport. Two children, Hubert and Louise, survive but not in Sunapee. Both are married.

Hiram lived on the home place. His son, Edward R. Sargent, acquired the property for caring for his father. He made a summer boarding house of the old home. His daughter, Edie, wife of Harvey Lear, died, leaving a son, Cedric, now in Sunapee. (See Lears.)

Hon. Frank W. Sargent, President of the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Co. of Manchester, descended from William Sargent, a branch of the same family.

The census of 1830 revealed the names of only three Sargents,—Moses, Moses, Jr., and Charles.

CHAPTER XLV

THE KNOWLTON FAMILY

Samuel Knowlton was the pioneer Knowlton in Sunapee, and that was around 1800. His wife was Betsey, and they had three children recorded in Sunapee:

Children of Samuel Knowlton and Betsey Knowlton, his wife:

Dennis Gage Knowlton, born September 25, 1814
 Moses Flanders Knowlton, July 9, 1816. Selectman.
 John Pike Knowlton, October 10, 1821



William C. Sturoc and the John Chase House
Destroyed by Fire Since Sturoc's Death.

Dennis married Elizabeth Chase and had two children, Moses Flanders Knowlton and Charles A. Knowlton.

The first Moses Flanders Knowlton married Elizabeth Bailey, of the Bailey family. They had two daughters,—Ellen A. and Mira.

John Pike Knowlton had no children.

Moses F. Knowlton, son of Dennis, married Jennie Farmer, first and Lucy D. Heselton, second. They had one son who died in his minority.

Charles A. Knowlton, son of Dennis, married Emily Trow. They had a daughter, Lena, who married Alfred Sutherland, a Superintendent of the Granite Works in town around 1890.

The Knowltons were all store-keepers in Sunapee from the beginning. They were leaders in the Town, and one of the family made bequests to it.

Moses, the son of Dennis, purchased the Abiather Young place, overlooking the lake, and erected on the site perhaps the best residence in Town.

The Knowltons and Squire Sturoc were connected by marriage—Dennis G. Knowlton married Elizabeth Chase, one of the three daughters of the pioneer, John Chase, the gristmill man who erected the Chase Sturoc house on Chase Hill. The other sisters were Sarah and Abigail. Mr. Sturoc was the third husband of Sarah, and lived in the Chase house. Prior to the Sturoc marriage, Sarah was Mrs. Gage and Mrs. Remington. Sturoc received the Chase homestead through his wife, Sarah, who was much older. Moses Knowlton, son of Dennis, was always fond of “Aunt Sarah,” and at her death he took an interest in Mr. Sturoc. Some of the Sturoc and Chase heirlooms passed to Moses at Sturoc’s death. Moses is now deceased, childless.

Samuel Bailey married the other daughter of John Chase, Abigail. In this fact lies the confusion in calling the “Chase Mill,” the “Bailey Mill.” It was one and the same mill,—both Chase and Bailey had to do with it.

There are no Knowltons in Town to-day.

The town report of 1941 shows that the town has a trust

fund given by Ellen A. Knowlton for library, and one given by Moses F. Knowlton for firemen.

CHAPTER XLVI

THE ROGERS FAMILY

Richard Carr Rogers had two sons, Captain Samuel Rogers and Nathan Rogers, came to Sunapee from Hopkinton about 1800.

Captain Samuel Rogers' children born to him by his wife, Sally Rogers, were:

Moses T. Rogers, born November 21, 1788 at Hopkinton
Charles E. Rogers, October 5, 1790 at Hopkinton
Phebe Pike Rogers, June 7, 1794 at Wendell

Lieutenant Charles E. Rogers, son of Samuel Rogers, married Nancy Batchelder, who lived to be 94. Their children were:

Phebe Rogers, born December 21, 1823
Charles Edwin Rogers, March 21, 1828
Sarah P. Rogers, June 11, 1832
Moses Rogers, July 9, 1834, and

Mary Ann Rogers, January 19, 1938. who married Dr. Henry Tubbs of Newport. Their daughter married Dr. Fred P. Clagett. They have three children.

The other settler, Nathan Rogers, married Polly Rogers. Their children were:

Nathan Rogers, Jr., born in Hopkinton, July 18, 1794
Thomas Jefferson Rogers, born in Wendell, October 12, 1801
Polly Rogers, February 6, 1811

Some of the grandchildren of Nathan Rogers, who died October 6, 1825, were:

Children of Nathan Rogers, Jr., and Betsey Rogers:

Daniel George Rogers, born August 25, 1817
 Albert George Rogers, February 18, 1819
 Lorenda Rogers, August 24, 1820
 Mary George Rogers, February 17, 1822
 Rhoda George Rogers, September 16, 1824

Rogers Shore, Rogers Grove and Rogers Sucker Brook were so named because they were on the Rogers' Farm belonging to the family.

Only Samuel and Charles E. Rogers were named in the 1830 census. There are none in town to-day.

Lieut. Charles E. Rogers had a son, Moses Rogers, who died in 1909, spending a life of 75 years on the well-known "Rogers Place," on the New London road. He was one of the most respected men of the town, whom many now living well remember. His old home is now occupied by a summer inn. At his death, Thomas P. Smith, in his familiar diary, paid him a splendid tribute.

The Rogers homestead was built in 1801.

CHAPTER XLVII

THE FELCH FAMILY

Children of Amos and Betsey Felch:

Jane P. Felch, married John L. Adams
 Moses K. Felch, married Olive Carter
 Ruth S. Felch, married Samuel B. Page
 Lorris N. Felch, married Moses Ayers
 John Felch, married Melinda Livingston (1)
 John Felch, married Sarah J. Bartlett (2)
 Almira Felch, married John B. Smith
 Hannah D. Felch, married Albert W. Brown
 Betsey K. Felch, married Hiram Baker
 May P. Felch, married Dustin Seavy

Children of John Felch, son of Amos Felch, by his first wife Melinda Livingston: Melinda Ann, who married Herman Brown; Alice Jane, who married Sargent Abbott; Alzina Lear, who married Almon Burpee Abbott; and Horace Mann, who married Alice Bass.

Children of John Felch by his second wife, Sarah J. Bartlett: Lilla M., Charles S., and Albert D. (See Bartlett Family.)

CHAPTER XLVIII

THE PERKINS FAMILY

Nathaniel Perkins, son of Ichabod Perkins, was an early settler, a Town Clerk and Selectman. He married Hannah Burbank (Perkins) February 19th, 1795. They had a son, Nathaniel Perkins, born January 18th, 1796, who was also Town Clerk, and a son Enoch. There were two daughters, Sally and Debby.

Children of said Enoch Perkins and Sarah Perkins:

- Mehitable Perkins, born June 20, 1804
- Mary Perkins, October 15, 1806
- Lucy Perkins, March 18, 1809
- James Perkins, June 19, 1814
- Moses Perkins, March 22, 1818
- Enoch Perkins, December 30, 1822
- Mary Perkins died February 23, 1822

Children of said James Perkins and Nancy Perkins:

- Charles Atherton Perkins, born October 9, 1843
- James Monroe Perkins, November 1845
- Sarah Maria Perkins, December 2, 1847
- Langdon Suvet Perkins, July 8, 1849
- Edwin S. Perkins, July 19, 1851
- Harry H. Perkins, May 20, 1854
- Carrie H. Perkins, April 29, 1857
- Clara S. Perkins, May 6, 1861
- Willey W. Perkins, November 5, 1863

Swett Perkins, now remembered in Sunapee, has children as follows: Harry A. Perkins, Seth D. Perkins, Will Perkins, Arthur Perkins, Eva, Ona and Frank. These are all known in Sunapee now.

The Perkins early gave the name to Perkins Pond, as they lived near the north end of it.

James Monroe Perkins was in the rake business under the firm name of Perkins and Alexander.

AUTHOR'S NOTE: This was a very conspicuous family early, and many have remained in Sunapee.

CHAPTER XLIX

THE EASTMAN FAMILY

The progenitor of one branch of the Eastman family in Sunapee was Isaac Eastman, who must have arrived in the 1790s since he was not in the 1790 census, but had a child born in Sunapee in 1798.

This Isaac Eastman and his wife, Mehitable, had these children:

- Sally Eastman, born January 28, 1798
- Nancy Eastman, October 25, 1801
- Thomas Eastman, March 13, 1804, Wendell
- Joseph George Eastman, February 3, 1809, Wendell
- Isaac Eastman, July 6, 1811, Wendell
- Mehitable Eastman, March 25, 1816
- Daniel C. Eastman, December 24, 1821
- David Eastman, February 8, 1825
- Mary Ann Eastman, November 30, 1827

Daniel C. Eastman of the above named children lived near the Hill cemetery.

The record also states: Enoch Eastman and Ruth Whitnie, both of Wendell, were married in Wendell, April 11th, 1799.

Another branch of the Eastman family, headed by Moses Eastman, must have come around 1800, or a little later, as is shown as follows:

Moses Eastman's children born to him and his wife, Mary Eastman:

Olive Eastman, born March 9, 1809
Hersey Eastman, July 9, 1811
Moses Eastman, June 21, 1813
Rodney Eastman, February 9, 1816
Rosel Eastman, April 9, 1818
Walter Eastman, April 13, 1820
James Eastman, January 11, 1825

There is on record still another Moses Eastman. The record:

Children of Moses Eastman and Mrs. Mehitable Eastman, his wife:

Caroline Maria Eastman, born March 3, 1812
Moses Quimby Eastman, September 21, 1813
Ezra Stack Eastman, January 11, 1821
William Conant Eastman, October 16, 1825

The dates of the birth of his children show he could not be the son of the first Moses Eastman.

The Eastmans were in the census of 1930. They were James, Isaac, Moses, Ichabod and Philip, indicating changes. Said James Eastman, son of Moses Eastman, was the father of Fred Eastman who died in Sunapee recently, leaving a widow, Alice, and son, Junior.

Eli Eastman had a son, Hiram Eastman, who had a son, Hiram Burt Eastman, now living in Sunapee. H. "Bert" had a son, Eli, who lives in Maine.

CHAPTER L

THE GARDNER FAMILY

Sunapee's well-known citizen, farmer and Granger, George E. Gardner, Esq., on request loaned me his "family tree" all nicely graphed and resembling a tree somewhat. From it we re-write as follows (numerals mean "son"):

1. David Gardner, wife, Marget Cate of Portsmouth. Their son
2. John Gardner (born 1715 and died 1797), wife, Elizabeth Perry. Their son
3. Christopher Gardner (born 1753 and died 1849), wife, Ruth Sherburne. This Christopher Gardner, ancestor of George E., had a brother, named Major William Gardner, whom President Washington made Commissioner of Loans for New Hampshire in the War. He was a soldier and Major. Christopher and Ruth had a son.
4. David Gardner (born 1779 and died 1826), wife, Betsey Young, who was a daughter of Cornelius Young, a Revolutionary War soldier from Wendell. Their children were: Peyton R. Gardner, Nathaniel S. Gardner, Cornelius Gardner and John Y. Gardner.
5. John Young Gardner, wife Mary Ann Colby, who was in the same family as Governor Anthony Colby of New London. John Young Gardner was born May 12, 1819 and died March 23, 1897. He came from Portsmouth and lived on Gardner Hill overlooking the Lake.
6. Charles D. Gardner, wife, Ellen Hurd.
7. George E. Gardner.
8. George W. Gardner, wife, Pauline Mehl.

Christopher Gardner's name appears in the Wendell census of 1790, and, as then having one son under 16 (name not given) and five females in his family. He married Ruth Sherburne. As presuming relationship we note the name of Daniel Sherburne of Portsmouth on the 1790 list. Christopher lived to be 96 years old. He was given a Revolutionary War pension (see census of 1840).

Another early Gardner family and the only one found in Sunapee records is as follows:

Samuel Gardner's children born to him by his wife, Sally Gardner:

Ruth Gardner, born November 4, 1811
Polly Gardner, November 14, 1813
Samuel Gardner, Jr., October 3, 1815
Louisa Gardner, April 15, 1817
Polly Gardner, March 29, 1819
Stattaniah Gardner, February 9, 1822
Mehitable Dow Gardner, October 30, 1825

We remember a Samuel Gardner and note there was one listed in the census of 1830 as head of a family. We remember a younger man, a son of Samuel, named Selden Gardner. They lived off the George's Mills road from the Harvey Brown "four corners."

The Gardners came from Portsmouth. The old Gardner house in Portsmouth is famous. We find much Gardner data in Portsmouth church records.

Charles D. Gardner had a son, the said George E. Gardner, proprietor of Prospect Farm on Gardner Hill. His family consists of wife, Gladys Howe, and children,—Mrs. Miriam von Dreden, who has two daughters, Emily M. (6 years) and Miriam Ellen (4 years). The other child of George and his wife was Mrs. Norma Gardner (wife of N. L. Gardner). They have one son, David G. Gardner and lives in Beverly, Mass.

George W. Gardner had two children, Arthur B. and Mabel M.

Said Nathaniel S. Gardner, son of David Gardner, had two sons,—Nathaniel J. Gardner who now lives in Springfield, and William P. Gardner, deceased at Springfield, leaving a daughter, Edith.

CHAPTER LI

THE DAVIS FAMILY

The Davis whom some now living will well remember is John F. Davis who was the mail, express and passenger carrier from and to Sunapee Depot. Before his day we recall Esek Young as stage carrier. Since Davis we have had George A. Hart, Wilbur Young, C. S. Young, Francis Young and, now, Frank Young.

John F. Davis' father came to Sunapee about the time of John Bartlett,—around 1820. His name was Eli Davis, and his wife was Eunice P. Davis. Their children born in Sunapee were:

Ruth Augusta Davis, born December 10, 1829
Primelia Melenza Davis, November 12, 1831
Eunice Maria Davis, November 8, 1832
John Francis Davis, November 11, 1835
Mary S. Davis, October 12, 1838
Julia S. F. Davis, March 28, 1841

Some reader not in Sunapee may be interested in this line and its female branches. For the same reason we give another Davis line, recorded in Sunapee.

Children of Ephraim (a settler) born to him by his wife Lydia Davis:

Abraham Davis, born May 26, 1806
Theodore Davis, March 27, 1808
Ira Sanborn Davis, January 11, 1810
Francis Davis, September 12, 1812
Jeremiah Davis, March 8, 1815
Ephraim Davis, June 11, 1817
Drucilla Davis, February 9, 1820
Michael McLary Davis, April 20, 1823
Josiah Conant Davis, March 21, 1827

John F. Davis had a daughter, Carrie Davis, whom we recall and who visited in town in later years.

Seth Davis, about the time of John Davis, lived on the farm, a mile back of Hiram Sargent's. Was a Civil War veteran.

A Josiah Davis taught the No. 8 school one year, about 1880.

One, Edmund Davis, was grantee under the original deed, and, as such, owned a plot of land in Sunapee.

CHAPTER LII

THE CHASE FAMILY

Joseph Chase came from Chester to Sunapee about 1791 for his name was not in the Wendell census of 1790, but he had a daughter born in Wendell in 1792.

The town record is as follows:

Joseph Chase, born March 12, 1768 in Chester

Ruth Pike Chase, wife of Joseph Chase, was born December 3rd, 1770 in Massachusetts

Children of Joseph Chase and Ruth Chase, his wife:

Sally Stuart Chase, born August 29, 1792 Wendell

Phebe P. Chase, March 30, 1794, Wendell

Joseph Pike Chase, March 1, 1798, Wendell

John Langdon Chase, February 7, 1805, Wendell

James Sullivan Chase, April 13, 1809, Wendell

John Chase, another settler, came about the same time as Joseph Chase. We assume that they were related. His record of children follows:

The Children of John Chase and his wife Elizabeth were:

Betsey Chase, born June 4, 1795 (Elizabeth)

Richard Rogers Chase, December 19, 1797

Hills Chase, July 3, 1800

Nabby Rogers Chase, June 1, 1802 (Abigail)

Sally Chase, September 30, 1803 (Sarah)

Alven Chase, August 14, 1806

Almira Chase, May 14, 1808

In the census of 1830 John Chase was the only Chase in town.

A third early settler of Chases was Metaphor Chase. His record of children follows:

Children of Metaphor Chase and his wife, Betsey:

Betsey Chase, bcrn in Deering April 22, 1809

June Chase, in Deering, November 3, 1811

Nelson Chase, in Deering, June 28, 1813

Eldridge G. Chase, in Deering, October 30, 1815

Lorin Chase, in Deering, July 27, 1820

In the census of 1870 Eldridge G. Chase was the only Chase in town.

Nelson Chase had a son Ashley Chase and a daughter, Arabel Chase.

Eldridge G. Chase had two sons, Edgar and Hollis. We recall Hollis and his son Dell Chase who worked as a railroad conductor.

The following are the grandchildren of the settler, John Chase, being children of his son, Hills Chase:

Children of said Hills Chase and Mrs. Dorothy Chase, his wife:

Cloe Dane Chase, born July 7, 1823

Charles Sargent Chase, March 20, 1825

Sally Gage Chase, November 27, 1826

One John Chase died July 4, 1841, aged 63, and another John Chase died April 21, 1851, aged 85, according to stones in the cemetery near the Crowther farm.

Maurice G. Chase who now runs the store of his father, the late Dura A. Chase, at the Harbor, married Ellen Bartlett, a daughter of Ernest P. Bartlett. Dura A. Chase was the son of Willard W. Chase, who owned and ran a summer Hotel at George's Mills for many years. Dura A. Chase married Hattie George, daughter of Ackley George. Willard

was the son of Asa Chase, (we are told) and the brother of James A. Chase and Marshall Chase. James Chase married Betsey Smith, daughter of John B. Smith.

We have not been able to bring down to date a connected line from John Chase, the gristmill owner, if there is such a connection.

CHAPTER LIII

KNOWN AS "MART COOPER"

John Martin Cooper was a Selectman and an outstanding figure in Sunapee. He died when far into the nineties, about five years ago,—a man highly respected. His home was not far from Murvin A. Bailey's, in school district No. 2.

He was the son of John Cooper who is shown as the son of Abiel Cooper in the following Sunapee town record, namely:

Children of Abiel and Sarah Cooper:

Abigail Rogers Cooper, born October 5, 1802, on Tuesday
Sarah Cooper, February 28, 1804
David Cooper, March 9, 1807 on Tuesday
Ruth Cooper, June 26, 1808 on Sunday
Betsey Cooper, October 5, 1810 on Friday
John Cooper, November 7, 1812 on Tuesday
Richard Carr Rogers Cooper, January 7, 1816 on Sunday
Erasmus Darwin Cooper, September 26, 1818 on Saturday

Henry Cooper, known as the father of Ray E. Cooper, killed in the World War, was "brought up" by John Cooper in the family with John Martin Cooper. Henry has a son Ralph who has a son, Henry, now in Sunapee. John Martin Cooper had a daughter who married Ellsworth Tucker of Sunapee.

Ray E. Cooper who was killed in the World War was an exceptional young man, probably the boy with the greatest promise of future success that the town has produced in many years. He was educated, of excellent character and industrious. Ray was widely mourned.

CHAPTER LIV

THE CURRIER FAMILY

William Currier, whom the writer remembers as an old man, probably born about 1830, had two sons,—Chestellar Currier (now living in Sunapee) and Winfield. The last named was father of Avon Currier, born April 25, 1882, now living near the Central school. He has one son who is a teacher in Portsmouth.

We have not been able to connect this branch back to a Joshua Currier who lived here and had a son, Daniel Stickney Currier, born July 18, 1800, and who, in turn, had these children recorded in Sunapee:

Children of Daniel S. Currier and Polly Currier:

- Oliver Smith Currier, born April 22, 1828
- Hannan Stickney Currier, September 20, 1830
- Alzira Melvina Currier, June 14, 1832
- Mary Jane Currier, January 31, 1835
- Lavina Brown Currier, May 17, 1837

But we believe it probable there is a connection.

CHAPTER LV

THE BATCHELDER FAMILY

There were two Batchelder settlers who moved here in about 1800. The record of one branch of children follows:

Children of Daniel Batchelder (settler) and Lucinda Batchelder:

- Caroline Batchelder, born February 25, 1813
- Elam Batchelder, May 19, 1814
- Zachariah Batchelder, April 3, 1816
- Jonathan C. Batchelder, June 21, 1818
- Sally C. Batchelder, June 21, 1818
- Daniel Batchelder, April 30, 1821
- Diantha Batchelder, March 23, 1823

Ebenezer Batchelder, April 16, 1825
 Lucinda Batchelder, May 25, 1827
 Asa K. Batchelder, September 8, 1829
 John Batchelder, September 12, 1831
 Sylvester B. Batchelder, January 6, 1835
 Ednor Amanda Batchelder, May 6, 1838

Ebenezer Batchelder had a son, Elmer E. Batchelder, born November 1860 and a daughter, Isabell, born December 11, 1857.

The children of Zachariah Batchelder, another settler, and his wife, Polly, were as follows, viz:

John Batchelder, born July 18, 1801
 Sally Knowton Batchelder, March 18, 1803
 Nathaniel Batchelder, December 11, 1804
 Hepzibeth D. Batchelder, August 23, 1806
 David Batchelder, November 26, 1808
 Calvin Batchelder, August 9, 1813
 Gilman Batchelder, December 28, 1810

Both settlers were in Sunapee as shown by the census of 1830. The writer remembers Ebenezer Batchelder who lived at Lower Village. Many remember Henry Batchelder, Depot Master for years. A. J. Batchelder, former Mayor of Keene, came from this family.

CHAPTER LVI

THE TROW HILL TROWS

Josiah Trow (a settler) and his wife, Mary, had the following children in Sunapee:

Hepsibah Trow, born June 19, 1797
 William Trow, August 23, 1799
 Francis S. Trow, February 17, 1802
 Nathan Trow, March 28, 1804
 Mary Trow, April 2, 1807
 John Trow, May 18, 1809

John Trow had two sons, James F. Trow, born October 30, 1840 and John Smith Trow, born October 5, 1843.

Josiah Trow died in Sunapee November 30, 1874. Aged 74.

Said William Trow and his wife, Mehitable, have these children recorded in the Sunapee records, namely:

James Warren Trow, born June 24, 1825
Enoch Perkins Trow, March 22, 1827

Lora Abbott, daughter of Sargent Abbott, married Frank Trow, son of James F. Trow. She is now a widow with children in Massachusetts.

Lieutenant and Mrs. William Trow, (a settler) had these children as of record, viz:

William Trow, born November 4, 1818
John Calvin Trow, June 3, 1821
Mary Joanna Trow, January 28, 1824
Francis Smith Trow, October 25, 1826

John C. Trow's son, Joseph H. Trow, became a Minister.

Chester Trow, now living in Sunapee, told the writer that his grandfather's name was William Trow, who lived near the corner at the east slope of Trow Hill. Chester is a brother of the late Willis Trow who is the father of Harley Trow, now living in Sunapee and operating a lumber mill.

The town record shows these births to Nathaniel Trow, a settler, and Elizabeth, his wife:

James Trow, born August 2, 1801
Elizabeth Trow, August 2, 1803
Maria Trow, August 28, 1806
Rebecca Trow, February 26, 1809
Nathaniel Gilman Trow, July 25, 1811
Josiah Trow, April 16, 1814

Was Nathaniel Trow a brother of Josiah Trow? Both came to Sunapee early, and began to record children about the same time.

In the census of 1830 we find Josiah, William, William 2nd, and Francis S. Trow.

The census of 1870 showed James F. Trow, John Trow, William Trow and Enoch Trow. Of these John Trow was a constant church and Sunday School attendant.

CHAPTER LVII

THE COLBY FAMILY

Children of Mr. John Colby and Mrs. Judith Colby, his first wife:

Clark Stickney Colby, born February 27, 1820
 Caleb Kimball Colby, September 24, 1823
 John Peasly Colby, November 25, 1827
 Maria Antoinette Colby, December 4, 1830
 Daniel S. Colby, January 24, 1834

Children of John Colby and Sarah M. Colby, his second wife:

George Washington Colby, born June 26, 1836
 Merow Chellis Colby, August 13, 1840

Children of John M. Colby and Dorcas Colby:

John M. Colby, born October 28, 1855
 Ada Janett Colby, September 12, 1859
 Henry Albert Colby, October 28, 1861

CHAPTER LVIII

THE BAILEY FAMILY

From Newburyport came Jacob Bailey prior to 1800. He had a son, Samuel Bailey who lived to be 99 years, four months and twenty days. Our Town records give his family as follows:

Children of Samuel and Abigail Bailey:

Emeline Bailey, born October 2, 1820
Elizabeth Bailey, March 27, 1822
Lenity M. Bailey, January 27, 1824
Samuel Oscar Bailey, February 25, 1828
John C. Bailey, November 2, 1833
Charles A. Bailey, October 25, 1837
Willard D. Bailey, October 17, 1843

Elizabeth Bailey married Moses F. Knowlton.

Samuel Oscar Bailey married Mary A. Muzzey. They had children as follows: Murvin A. Bailey, whom the writer interviewed. Murvin is eighty years old, lives on a farm on the road from the Harbor to Edgemont. With Charles Boyce, he, at one time, developed a considerable granite quarry business from a near-by hill. Later they sold to a corporation which branched out, employed twenty cutters or more at Smithville, did monument cutting in granite under Superintendent Dingle and flourished for a few years, then discontinued. Murvin has been a potent citizen in town, known for his energy and information. He married Lyde Angell of the large family of pioneers by that name, and they had three children, viz, Preston Bailey, wife, Augusta Davis; daughter, Blanche, now in Sunapee; also Edson M. Bailey, now the able Master of the large Manchester High School, in Connecticut; and Elsie Bailey, flower merchant at Newport.

Other children of Samuel Oscar Bailey were: Ella M. Hadley, wife of Walter Hadley. The Hadley's children were: Lillian, Fannie, Carl, Ned, Aston and Margaret. None of these children now reside in Sunapee. Walter was employed in the Hame Shop.

Murvin had a sister, Kate Bailey, who married Charles D. Todd of Concord, and two brothers, Harry B. Bailey who went to Texas and died there; and Arlon D. Bailey whose life was spent in Massachusetts.

One, Joel Bailey and wife, came to Sunapee from Newport, under promise to start a grist mill. They had these

children in Sunapee: James Bailey, born March 6, 1785; Anna Bailey, born January 20, 1788; Peter Bailey, born August 23, 1790. A Town record speaks of "Bailey's Gristmill," and of building a road to it. (See Knowlton family)

CHAPTER LIX

A VOICE IN THE WILDERNESS

"Elder" Nehemiah Woodward (a settler) and Mistress Lucy Rand were married by Benjamin Giles, Esq. Their children, born in Sunapee, were:

Rhoda Woodward, born June 13, 1778
 Nehemiah Woodward, October 28, 1782 (died in 1801)
 Benjamin Woodward, April 15, 1785
 Emmy Woodward, June 17, 1788
 Robert Woodward and Samuel Woodward, August 19, 1790 (Twins)
 John Woodward, August 19, 1794
 Lucy Woodward, March 24, 1796
 Betsey Woodward, July 19, 1799

Nobby Woodward, born June 24, 1803, at Bridgewater, Vermont.

We are not able to carry this line farther, but believe some descendants continued in Sunapee for many years, perhaps even to this date, through marriage. There was no Woodward name in the census of 1830 as "head of a family." The "Elder" had moved to Vermont, we are told.

The record shows that the "Elder" lived near the Angell families. But he had a hard time of it financially, and he did not always get a vote of confidence. The "meeting house" he prayed for did not come until years afterwards, and so he held services, the best he could, in barns, school and private houses. He was in the War with the Youngs and others.

CHAPTER LX

THE GAGE FAMILY

Children of Joshua Gage (a settler) and his wife as they appear in Sunapee records were:

John Gage, born December 6, 1779

Sarah Gage, May 30, 1784

Betsey Gage, May 27, 1788

Caleb Gage, June 23, 1790

Jenney Gage, June 2, 1792

John Gage was known at "Captain." He and his wife were buried in the cemetery near the Crowther farm. He died Dec. 21, 1821. No names of children appear on the monument.

A second generation follows:

Children of said John Gage and Lydia Gage:

John Langdon Gage, born October 5, 1805

Polly Gage, January 17, 1808

Albert Gallatin Gage, December 29, 1809

Nancy Brockelbank Gage, January 11, 1812

William Gage, May 29, 1814

George W. Gage, July 16, 1816

Children of William Gage, (one of the settlers) and his wife, Nabby Gage were:

Charles Gage, born January 29, 1797

Thomas Pike Gage, January 26, 1798

Deborah Gage, May 20, 1802

William Gage, October 8, 1805

John Pike Gage, October 28, 1808

There was a Charles Gage, who for a few years at the last of his life, lived in the village just back of Clel Muzzey—remembered by many and we suppose he was the last of the Gage family in Sunapee, but have not the proof. He had a "wall-eye" is the way we have to identify him.

There must have been a generation between the Charles Gage who was born January 29, 1797 and the Charles Gage whom we remember, although the latter was an old man some forty years ago. There are none left in Sunapee now. We have noticed cases where Gage is used as a first name, like, Gage Fisher, which indicates the marriage of Gage women.

CHAPTER LXI

THE LEAR FAMILY. THE FIRST SAVILLE BABY

Joseph Lear and George W. Lear were two brothers who came from Portsmouth to Sunapee (Saville) among the first group of five in 1769. A descendant of this Joseph Lear lives in Sunapee to-day (1941), named Cedric Lear, age about forty. We present his line of descent:

1. Joseph Lear
2. Robert Lear, married Lydia Angell, June 30, 1796
3. David Loring Lear, married Sarah C. Shepard
4. Harvey Lear, Frank, Almond, George Edward, all remained in Sunapee.
5. Cedric Lear, the son of Harvey and Edie Sargent Lear.

The writer recently called on Frank Lear in his old home near Murvin Bailey's and found him feeble at 82.

Another Sunapee line of Lears, now extinct, follows:

1. said Joseph Lear
2. said Robert Lear
3. Nehemiah Lear
4. Anna Levinia Lear (see below)

Another line extinct in Sunapee:

1. said Joseph Lear
2. said Robert Lear
3. Major Joseph Lear
4. Martin V. Lear
5. Dean and Duane Lear (all deceased)

Said Martin Lear married his cousin, said Anna Levinia Lear, in 1865. They were parents of Dean and Duane Lear. All are now deceased, leaving no issue. Martin V. Lear was a professional cornetist. He lived for a time just back of "Clel" Muzzey's house. Dean and Duane would now be over seventy years old. Their mother, Anna, once published a popular novel.

Alzina Lear, a sister of Martin V. Lear, married Abiather Young. Thus we observe how the Lears connect with the large Young and Angell families.

The first Lears were located at the "south end," the part of Saville set off to form Goshen in 1791, but Robert Lear of the second generation, after marrying Lydia Angell in 1796, returned to Sunapee proper, and lived at the "four corners" where Joseph P. Smith and his daughter, Hattie, afterward resided. Robert's son, David, lived there with him. David's brother, Nehemiah Lear, shoe-maker, lived on the opposite corner.

The first baby born in Saville was a Lear. It was said "Robert" Lear, son of Joseph Lear. The date was February 6, 1774. So we observe that Sunapee's first baby was born in what is now Goshen.

CHAPTER LXII

THE FLANDERS, CROSS, HADLEY AND PAGE FAMILIES

John Flanders, an early settler, lived on the Chase Hill and had two sons, Philip Flanders and Wallace Flanders. Wallace had a son, now living at the outlet of the Lake in the place established by his father, and run as a boat-letting place.

Philip Flanders, son of John Flanders, lived on the John Flanders place. Gene Colby married Philip's daughter and lived on the same place.

THE CROSS FAMILY

Alonzo Cross married Sally Muzzey. Their children were: Charles Cross, Oren Cross and George Cross. Oren Cross married Eva Gardner and had a son, Clarence Cross. Clarence left a family.

A HADLEY FAMILY

Dorance Hadley, over 80 years old, brought his auto to a sudden stop, saluted me, and recalled how he employed me on a contract he was carrying out building a dam for the Sunapee paper mill. I helped turn the crank on the derrick, he said. Well, Dorance was a brother of John Hadley (see Bailey Family). He has children,—Russell, Cedrick, Cecil and Flora. So Dorance went on to erect a 30 foot chimney.

PAGE FAMILY

John L. Page and wife had children in Sunapee as follows: Arthur, Herbert, Ellie, Rena and Belle, the last named now living in Newport. The father lived at the Harbor and worked in the Smith Shops. Rena married Archie Muzzey. Their daughter, Bernice, married Arthur Perkins. John L. Page may be a descendant of the John Page from whom Solomon Bartlett bought his little farm in 1818 to "set up" his son John.

CHAPTER LXIII

THE SMITH FAMILY

Francis Smith came to Wendell in 1792 from Rowley, Mass. and cleared a farm for himself on Smith Hill, just west of Trow Hill.

This pioneer had a son, Nathan Smith, who married Sarah Pillsbury in Wendell, February 26, 1807 and they had these children, viz:

Hepzibah Smith, born August 1, 1811 Wendell
 John Batcheldor Smith, September 23, 1818 Wendell
 Joseph Pillsbury Smith, April 8, 1823
 Thomas Pike Smith, September 13, 1828

John B. Smith, the manufacturer, married Almira Felch, a sister of John Felch. They had a son, Nathan A. Smith, who married Ella M. Young. They had one child, Marion, who married William Sleeper of Concord. John B. and Almira also had a daughter, Betsey, who married James Chase. They had two children, Grace and Arthur.

Joseph P. Smith lived in Massachusetts for several years, engaging in business, but later in life he moved to Sunapee, bought a small garden near the village and took an active part in town and school affairs. He had a daughter, Hattie M. Smith, who was educated, and became prominent in Odd Fellow and Rebecca work in the State. She is now living in Concord.

Thomas P. Smith married Abby Bartlett and had one son, C. Leslie Smith, who recently died. (See Bartlett Family.)

We insert the following from Sunapee's records, unexplained:

Franier Smith, son of John Smith, born July 11, 1807
in Wendell

Hannah D. Smith, December 14, 1815

Mary P. Smith, January 21, 1821.

CHAPTER LXIV

THE ROWELL FAMILY

Irving G. Rowell came to Sunapee from Manchester to take an interest in the Hame works on the retirement of W. H. H. Cowles in about 1885. He was a machinist by trade and took charge of the construction end of the business, while his senior partner, George H. Bartlett, took the office and sales end. The business was very prosperous under them, both acquiring large properties for Sunapee standards. They made the Town prosperous. Both were public-spirited and leading churchmen. Likewise, their wives were leaders of church and charitable works in the community.

Irving and George were cousins. It is shown thus: Irene Bartlett, one of the nine sisters of the first John Bartlett in

Sunapee, married Stephen Rowell. They were the parents of Irving Rowell. George H. Bartlett was the son of said John Bartlett. We here state Irving's line:

1. Stephen Rowell married Irene Bartlett, daughter of Solomon Bartlett (see 9 sisters)
2. Irving G. Rowell married Mary Fulton, a sister of Joseph W. Fulton, a bookkeeper at the Granite Hame Works for many years.
3. Children of Irving and Mrs. Rowell:

Charles W. Rowell married Minnie N. Van Allen.
One child, Charlotte Eunice Rowell.

Frank Fulton Rowell married Helen L. Clark.
Children, Irving C. and John F.

Eunice M. Rowell married Alden L. Gamsby.
Children, Arthur L.; Frank N. and Paul R.

John Irving Rowell married Elizabeth Pitkin. He resides in Akron, Ohio. Children, Mary E.; Eleanor P.; Nancy J.; and Joan.

CHAPTER LXV

THE BARTLETT FAMILY

Although the Bartlett name, once numerous, has, one by one, passed out, at least out of Sunapee, nevertheless, as the writer still calls the old home at Smithville in Sunapee his summer home, and, as often as possible, steals away from Washington, or Portsmouth, to spend a night or two in it, he asks not to be counted out of Sunapee entirely, at least not yet. The writer's cousin, Ernest P. Bartlett, the only one left, is still very much of a citizen in Sunapee, but he does not seem likely to perpetuate the Bartlett name, as his children were five daughters.

The writer's twig of the Bartlett branch did not seem to produce soldiers. The writer has to get his admittance to the Sons of the Revolution through the marriage of the first



JOHN BARTLETT
BORN MAY 10, 1799—DIED MAY 21, 1882

SARAH SANBORN BARTLETT
BORN MAY 21, 1800—DIED JUNE 26, 1882

Solomon Bartlett to the daughter of a Revolutionary War soldier, by the name of Cutting Stevens, from which union his line came down.

The Bartlett from the "first" Richard Bartlett who came to Sunapee to stay for life, arrived from Deering in 1820. That was the writer's grandfather, John Bartlett. He was one of a family of thirteen children (nine sisters and three brothers) all raised on Deering Hill; as children of Solomon Bartlett. Solomon's father was another John Bartlett being the first to move to Deering from Newbury, Mass. where Richard, the immigrant Bartlett settled in 1634. The line runs as follows:

1. Richard Bartlett, Newbury, Mass. 1634
2. Richard Bartlett, Newbury, Mass.
3. Richard Bartlett, Newbury, Mass.
4. Daniel Bartlett, Newbury, Mass.
5. Daniel Bartlett, Newbury, Mass.
6. John Bartlett, Deering, N. H. 1775
7. Solomon Bartlett, Deering, N. H.
8. John Bartlett, Sunapee, N. H. 1820
9. John Z. Bartlett, Sunapee, N. H.
10. John Henry Bartlett, Portsmouth, N. H. 1894
11. Calvin Page, Bartlett, Boston, Mass.
12. John Henry Bartlett, 2nd, Boston, Mass.

The signer of the Declaration of Independence branches off from this line after the third Richard Bartlett, who had several children,—one son being Daniel Bartlett, my direct ancestor, but another son being Stephen Bartlett who had a son,—the famous Josiah Bartlett. The fact is that all of these generations of Bartletts had very large families, so there are numerous branches, sub-branches and twigs. It is only those who came to Sunapee that can concern us particularly in this history.

My great grandfather, Solomon Bartlett, made a trip to Saville about 1818 and bought a small farm with stock on it,—a part in Springfield and a part in Sunapee (the Zimri

Mitchell place) for \$1,000 from one John Page. Solomon's son, John, soon to be twenty-one years old, left his nine sisters behind and came up alone and tackled the job of living on it. Young John soon found a wife in Springfield. Her name was Sarah Sanborn, whose grandfather had arrived up there in Springfield some forty years earlier. Miss Sanborn's mother's maiden name was Smith, the daughter of Joseph Smith,—a first settler and a Revolutionary soldier from Springfield. John and Sarah went over to Newport and got married there June 9, 1821. They lived together until he died on May 21, 1881, and she died only thirty-six days later. They raised eight children, on a farm in school district No. 3 (now owned by one Laone). Their old-age residence for a few years was in the village house, opposite their son, George H. Bartlett. They retired, after working hard all their lives. They were saving and left a fair estate, under such conditions. The writer dropped in on them often when a boy. Murvin Bailey told me recently, "The old gent was a solid old Jacksonian Democrat. They couldn't shake him, although his boys were all black Republicans." Murvin thus revealed his own politics. "Grandsir Bartlett" was large, stern-eyed, silent and strong. Grandmother was little, slender, snappy-eyed and sociable,—a real Sanborn. Their eight children were:

1. Joseph S. Bartlett, born February 26, 1822. Married Mary A. Cowles of Claremont (1) and Ellen Cowles (2). Died January 21, 1884 in Claremont.
2. Solomon Bartlett (twin of Joseph). Married Sylvia Thatcher. Died February 6, 1886.
3. Abby Bartlett, born February 17, 1827. Married Thomas P. Smith of Sunapee. Died September 24, 1908.
4. John Z. Bartlett, born May 26, 1830. Married Sarah Ann Sargent of Sunapee (First wife) who died in first childbirth. Married Sophronia A. Sargent, the writer's mother (Second wife) who was born May 13,

1839, and died January 10, 1936,--age 96 years, seven months and 28 days. John Z. died January 28, 1906.

5. Sarah J. Bartlett (twin of John Z). Married John Felch of Sunapee. Died July 3, 1913.
6. Charles H. Bartlett, born October 16, 1833. Married Hannah Eastman of Croydon. Died January 25, 1900. Manchester lawyer.
7. George H. Bartlett, born September 28, 1841. Married Sarah J. Cowles of Claremont. Died May 21, 1913.
8. Ann M. Bartlett, born August 4, 1825. Died unmarried May 22, 1847, age 21.

GRANDCHILDREN OF THE SETTLER

Of the eight children born to the pioneer Bartlett and wife, we suppose it is assumed that **Charles H. Bartlett** was the most famous. He became Clerk of the U. S. District Court, President of the State Senate, equivalent to Lieut. Governor, Mayor of Manchester,—a lawyer, banker, and an excellent orator. He married Hannah Eastman of Croydon. His daughter, Carrie B., married Charles H. Anderson, merchant. All are now deceased, “the General,” as he was called, (Gov. Staff) having died January 25, 1900. No descendants survive. They had one son who died in childhood.

George H. Bartlett made a marked success in business in Sunapee as its leading manufacturer. He left a son, Ernest P. Bartlett, and a daughter, Inez M. Bartlett, who married Dr. Fisher. The latter had no children. Ernest married Beatrice S. Werry. They had five daughters. Ellen A. married Maurice J. Chase and had two children, Elisher B. and Priscilla A.; Esther M. who married Burton F. Cady, had two children, Beatrice J. and Ellen O.; Ethel Ernestine who married Edward D. Phinney, had four children, Mary E., Margaret A., Barbara J. and Edward B.; Ellen Beatrice who married Kenneth L. Barton had three children, Nancy E.; Kenneth L. Jr.; and Ernestine B., and Mary Priscilla who

married Clement Lenone, no children. Ernest's wife, Beatrice, has deceased.

The Chase and Cady families reside in Sunapee.

Joseph S. Bartlett and Solomon Bartlett were twins. Joseph was a well-to-do farmer, and respected citizen of Claremont. He left a son, Levi, who married Addie Hart. They left two children,—Guy and Herbert, now business men in Claremont. Joseph also had a daughter, Laura, who married Dr. Kimball of Massachusetts (both deceased) and an adopted daughter, Josie Morgan. The Kimballs had a son, now a Doctor Kimball.

Solomon Bartlett remained in Sunapee, had three sons, Herbert, Elwin, and Perley. Elwin married Laura Mayes. He left a daughter, Harriet B., who married Albert A. Stocker, contractor at Sunapee. They have two children, William A. Stocker and Laura A. MacLean. Elwin left a daughter, Lillian Barton, who lived and died in Oregon; and he also left a son, George Mayes Bartlett, now in Keene. Elwin had a second wife, May, who now resides on the old Solomon Bartlett place where Elwin died.

Herbert and Perley are deceased, leaving no issue. Herbert died in Houston, Texas, Perley in Sunapee. Perley, in his day, was the "best bird shot in town."

Solomon was a poultry and egg merchant, shipping quite extensively. He was a leading man in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

John Z. Bartlett, the writer's father, was a farmer and a hame-shop worker,— a man well-read and public-spirited. He and mother had nine children of whom three died in infancy. The others were: Sarah Ann, Irving G., Fred L., John H., J. Delmar and Mott L.

Irving Bartlett died when an honor student at Colby Academy,—unmarried.

Sarah Ann Bartlett married Charles B. Aiken, merchant, of St. Johnsbury, Vermont, where they are buried. Their children were (1) Arthur R. (deceased) who married Jennie McLaren, whose children were, Ethel R., and Arline E. (2) Maude Aiken who married Ernest Keenan of Barnet, Vt.,

whose children were, Charles H., who married Grace Chamberlain; also Clarice E., who married Frank Goss and had children, Joan, Maulyn, and Frank, Jr. (3) John Bartlett Keenan who married Virginia Farnsworth and had a child, Sandra Jean. The third child of Charles B. and Sarah Ann was Bertha, who married Carl D. Hovey, merchant, who had two children, Helen L. and Richard D.

Fred L. Bartlett married Ina M. Bartlett, a fourth cousin. They had one child, Mildred, deceased at twenty-seven unmarried, and an adopted daughter, Mrs. Marjorie Starkey of Bradford. Fred and Ina are buried in Bradford, but they spent most of their adult life at George's Mills, keeping a summer boarding house with Ina's father, Loren F. Bartlett.

John Henry, the writer, married Agnes Page daughter of the late, Calvin Page. They have one son, Calvin Page Bartlett, who married Blanche Cameron of New Haven, Ct. They have a son, John H. 2nd, 13, and a daughter, Faith 9. Calvin is practicing law in Boston at 82 Devonshire street, with Gaston, Snow, Hunt, Rice and Boyd, and lives in Weston, Mass.

J. Delmar went to Lafayette, Indiana, married Ella Brady. They had a son, Irving, and a daughter, Mary Agnes Menke. "Dell," as he was called familiarly, died recently. He graduated at Purdue University, was a drug store owner and operator, once postmaster of his City, and well known in Indiana. His son now carries on his three drug stores. He has a daughter, Mary Jane. Dell frequently visited the old home in Sunapee.

Mott L. married Susan Thompson, has a daughter, Barbara Ford and a son, John T., a minor 16, lives in Concord and is Deputy State Agent for the New Hampshire S. P. C. A. (animals) and the New Hampshire S. P. C. C. (children).

Abby Bartlett married Thomas P. Smith, and they have one son, C. Leslie, who married, and had three children,—Captain Howard B. Smith, of World War record, Elbra M. and LeNore. Elbra married Alfred T. Batchelder. They have four children,—Rena T., Alfred T., Thomas S. and John H. LeNore married Levi L. Flagg. They have four children,

—Warren L., Barbara L., Beverly Ann, and Constance M. Howard B. married Dorothy Oberempt. They have four children,—Nancy E., Howard B., Jr., Jeanne M. and Charles L.

Thomas P. Smith was a leading business and church man in Sunapee. The family moved to California for a few years but returned. After that they lived in Sunapee and Newport. Leslie recently deceased in Newport.

Sarah J. Bartlett (twin of J. Z. B.), second wife of John Felch, had three children, Lilla, Charles S. and Albert D. Charles S. married Pauline Schmidt, first, Clara Tomlinson, second, and Emma K. Manzinger, third. He went west and died in Omaha in 1909. He had a daughter, Melaney, by his first wife. Melaney married Harland Trow. He also had two daughters, Katherine and Helen, by his second wife.

Albert D. Felch married Lilla Ingalls, first wife. They had two children, Ruth and Rose. His second wife, Myrtie Cutts, is a distant relative of Governor John Cutts. Ruth A. Felch married George P. Nutting of Concord, insurance business; Rose C. Felch married Lester J. Hayden, farmer at Hollis. They have four children, Clara L., Marion R., Forest A., and Franklin Josiah.

Lilla Felch was a professional nurse all her life and well known. She married a Mr. Codman, no children. She died in 1927.

CHAPTER LXVI

HOW DAUGHTERS SCATTER NAMES

The case presented below not only concerns Wendell and towns nearby but it reveals how daughters scatter names, as they marry. Now when John Bartlett came to Sunapee **in the year 1820** he left nine sisters at home in Deering. They visited him occasionally, and he visited them at his father's home in Deering, taking with him his pretty wife, Sarah. When all of John's sisters had snared their husbands hereabouts, each had many children, and many grandchildren, but, of course, not named Bartlett. Solomon, the record

shows, came up to Wendell and bought a farm of one John Page, and turned it over later to his own son, John. The deed is dated February 7, 1816, ninety acres for \$1,000,—sixty-two acres in Wendell and thirteen in Springfield.

This Solomon Bartlett of Deering, born Novemer 27, 1764, was number seven (7) in the American line, beginning with Richard (1). He married Anna Sephens, daughter of Cutting Stephens,—a Revolutionary War Captain, on **February 28, 1788.** The result follows.

John Bartlett, born May 10, 1799. Married Sarah Sanborn (Sunapee pioneer).

Hepsibah Bartlett, December 25, 1788. Married Jonathan Straw (1) and Charles George (2).

Nancy Bartlett, August 10, 1790. Married Allin Aiken Putney (Springfield).

Abigail Bartlett, February 11, 1792. Married Jonathan Putney (Springfield).

Sarah Bartlett, April 19, 1793. Married Ebenezer Locke (1) and Enoch Simonds (2).

Lydia Bartlett, February 3, 1795. Married Brooks Toby.

Mary Bartlett, February 27, 1797. Married Jesse Brown.

Solomon Bartlett, March 11, 1802. Married Hannah Hadlock (1) and Lucy Locke (2)

Esther Bartlett, December 30, 1804. Married Benjamin Lovering (Hopkinton).

Rebecca Bartlett, April 20, 1807. Married Jesse Collins.

George W. Bartlett, March 20, 1809. Married Polly Simons.

Irene Bartlett, June 12, 1811. Married Stephen Rowell (Newport)

Greeley Bartlett, March 10, 1816. Married Sarah A. Gove.

So, it results that Solomon Bartlett contributed blood to Straws, Putneys, Lockes, Tobys, Browns, Loverings, Collins, Simons, Rowells and Goves.

Note: These families settled in, or not far from Wendell.

CHAPTER LXVII

SHORT ITEMS OF RECORD

Thomas Pickernall and Mary, his wife, dwelt in Sunapee and raised a family of eight children between 1800 and 1816. They moved away.

Stephen Scranton and his wife, Betsey, **raised the largest family in town**,—fifteen children, nine girls and six boys. They lasted in Sunapee until about Civil War time. Their children were born between 1797 and 1834, and married into other families.

“**Gitchel’s Cove**,” a beach on the Lake near Roger’s Shore beach, took its’ name from an early family that lived not far from it on George’s Mills road. Aaron Gitchell and Polly Clough Gitchell had four children between 1804 and 1811. They were married by Elder Woodward November 16, 1797. They moved away.

There was a family of Pillsburys in Sunapee from about 1785 to 1810. The head was Joseph, and wife Elizabeth, and they had children,—six boys and five girls.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Gunnison had seven children born in Wendell between 1804 and 1819,—four boys and three girls. He may have been a relative of the pioneer, Captain Samuel Gunnison.

Mr. and Mrs. Barnabas Conant had two sons and one daughter born in Wendell between 1791 and 1797 and the father died in 1847.

Lieut. Joshua Whitney came to Sunapee early and was in the War. He had ten children by his wife, Sarah,—six daughters and four sons, born between 1779 and 1795. One daughter, Ruth, married Enoch Eastman. The name, variously spelled, later disappeared from the Wendell records.

The Sisco Name did not continue many years in Wendell history although they had early families and married into other families of the town.

Stephen Phillips and wife raised a family of seven children between 1792 and 1814, but they did not remain in Wendell many years.

Job Williams and his wife, Polly, were in Wendell in 1799 to 1821, and raised a family of six children. The wife died in 1821 and it is believed the survivors of the family left town soon thereafter.

There was a large **Remington Family** in Wendell from 1836 for several years. Henry married Sally Gage. I used to hear about them. The name was commonly called "Rem."

Jacob Kidder and Mehitable Kidder, his wife, raised eight children in Wendell between 1803 and 1821. Their names were: Thomas, Elijah, James, Jacob, Amos, Darius, Betsey, and Sally. Said Thomas married Ruth Pike and had children: Thomas, Andrew, Orvillah, Mehitable, Sarah, Hannah, and Esther between January 1829 and 1837. This may be the New London family.

Jonathan Worster and wife, Mary Howard Worster, raised a family of nine in Wendell from October 15, 1798 to October 24, 1817. Mr. Worcester operated a carding mill. He was succeeded by Daniel B. Colcord. The mill was moved to Otterville, some time later called "Goose Hole," a section set off to New London.

CHAPTER LXVIII

WHERE THEY ARE BURIED

The oldest cemetery was at the South End near the old Union Church, which was abandoned and removed more than seventy years ago, and the site thereof taken into the cemetery. Some of the Angell family were buried there. It is extended and still used.

The cemetery at the Lower Village, near the site of the other early Union Church, is full and no longer in use but is kept up. Some of the oldest families are buried there, including the Knowltons.

The "cemetery on the hill," which is about a mile north of the Lower Village, is newer than the others and larger, yet it has many old stones. The Smiths, the Sargents, Bartletts and others are buried there.

There is a small cemetery near the old John Martin Cooper place where a few early settlers are buried, including the Young family. It is near Young's Hill.

In recent years a few Sunapee people have been buried in the Newport cemetery, near Guild. George H. Bartlett, Dr. E. C. Fisher and others are buried there.

CHAPTER LXIX

SKETCHES FROM MEMORY

We ask the reader to understand before he reads the following subject matter that it purports to be only what the writer, himself, remembers, not a set of biographies or eulogies. Some of these men died when the writer was, perhaps, only five years old, while others he knew longer. He has not undertaken to look up data on them or ask others about them. These lines are just the naked memories of one who is now seventy-two years old. He hopes he has not erred in thinking that even such shadows of memory may interest a few. You see, my reader, that even two generations may reach back a long distance. For instance, I can remember well

my grandfather Bartlett, and yet he was born the year President George Washington died, viz, in 1799. I wish he had written what he could remember. He did not do so, but it occurred to me, the reader might not think it too personal in me to do so.

John B. Smith. The most vivid of all the old gentlemen within my personal memory, I shall mention first because he lived just across the road from father. He was John B. Smith. I can remember exactly how he looked with his fringe of white whiskers protruding in a semi-circle beneath his chin, like pictures we see of Horace Greeley. In fact, he looked much like the founder of the New York Tribune, who, by the way, was born in near-by Amherst, New Hampshire. Well, Deacon Smith led the singing in the Methodist Episcopal Church choir. His tenor voice, a bit nasal, was tremulous and doleful as he grew very old. But, really that singing of his, that mellow voice flowing gently from a benevolent countenance, I can hear now, in fact so clearly that I often try to imitate it. As a boy I liked it. Moreover, Deacon Smith, by contrast, let me say, was an acknowledged inventive genius of the Edison type. I mean that absolutely. He remained in Sunapee, with meagre capital, erected shops, in all, four, patented and manufactured clothespin machinery and sold them in all the States; likewise he manufactured and sold clothespins, plows, stoves and other articles. I remember best the telescope he invented, and how he would permit us children to look through it at Venus, Mars, and other heavenly bodies.

Deacon Smith's son, Nathan A., well filled his father's place. But when Nathan died the business ran down and stopped.

Ella Young Smith. During my time at home, Nathan and Ella Smith were the mainstay of the Methodist Episcopal Church choir and church music. They made it better than most country churches. Ella sang soprano, and sang so well that she was later engaged in a Concord church. She also

did concert singing in a quartette. Nathan had a splendid bass voice, and, moreover, he was one of the finest men I ever knew in town.

John and Moses Sargent. These brothers were substantial men of the town during long lives,—John a carpenter, Moses a manufacturer. Moses' wife, Arabell, one of the large George family, sang in the church choir for years, was an estimable woman, and our very near neighbor. John's wife, Emily, was one of the large Young family, and aunt to Alvah and Beulah Young, whom they brought up. Moses' son, Fred M. Sargent, has spent his whole life until now, in a useful and active way in the town, doing an insurance business and having charge of the Fire Department.

George H. Bartlett would be selected by those of his generation in Sunapee as the most successful of those who were born in Sunapee, and who lived there during their entire lives, and died in Sunapee. He found a way to make money on Sugar River by manufacturing hames for harnesses for horses from the ash and oak trees which abounded in Sunapee and that, at a time when monarchs cried "my Kingdom for a horse"; and he had the salesmanship ability to extend his market to every State. Finally he had the vision to see the approach of the auto, and the corporation octopus when small concerns would be swallowed up. Moreover, George H. was a man of large proportions mentally and in every way a leader in public and Church interests. His factory gave steady employment to many of the people thereabout for a generation. His was a useful life.

William C. Sturoc. This new citizen was unlike the general run of Sunapee farm folk. He was a lawyer, writer and poet, and hence busied himself with Town Meeting and legislative matters and cases, being a member of the House of Representatives several times, and always a visitor in Concord around "session" time. There was not much law business in Sunapee. In fact, he never seemed to work,

always going for his mail twice a day, going long before mail time, hence generally seen the centre of a group all talking and waiting for the postmaster to "change the mail" Sturoc was not of the very oldest men in town at the time, I remember. He told us about being born in Arbroath, Scotland in 1822, said he arrived in Newport via Montreal in 1855, and studied law in the office of Congressman Edmund Burke. Then the young barrister, as he said secured board at and put out his "shingle" on the Chase House, the two-story red house that was just up the steep hill from the Hame Shop. We'll call it "Chase Hill." "Squire Sturoc" was a brilliant conversationalist, exhibiting a scholarly vocabulary, a wee bit of Scotch accent, a good reserve of reason and facts. Physically he was short and bald, wore a flowing cape, buttoned close at the neck, open below, fluttering as he strutted fast and pertly in the Sunapee breeze. It was the only man's cape in the county until the "King of Korn Alley" adopted the style. He made the native folk stare and stand aloof, as he blew by. Mr. Sturoc was a red hot Democrat, hence his usual forum was the Knowlton store, located on the river side of the road at the Harbor. I was thirteen when Mr. Sturoc was sixty. He took considerable notice of me and finally gave me his law library of perhaps a hundred volumes. His snappy articles, as a columnist, in the Newport Argus each week were live subjects of store conversation. His best poem, as I think, was entitled "Lake Sunapee." I quote one of its eight verses, as follows:

"Clear mountain mirror! Who can tell but thou
 Hast borne the red man in his light canoe,
 As fleetly on thy bosom as e'en now
 Thou bear'st the pale face o'er thy waters blue,
 And who can tell but nature's children then,
 Were rich and happy as the most of men?"

Mr. Sturoc published an article on Sunapee in a history of Cheshire County, New Hampshire, to which we have referred herein.

Dr. George Almond Young, of Concord, dentist, must have mention in any Sunapee sketch. I remember him especially well for he visited often at his sisters, Emily Young Sargent's and Hannah Young Muzzey's,—that is, he would "come up for week-ends" and always went to church, usually to Sunday School. Then we noticed his generosity in church,—fine looking, well-dressed, good talker, always pleasant, why, he was one of us. He was born in Sunapee in 1834, a son of Andrew Young, who with Captain William Young and ten others, founded the Sunapee Methodist Episcopal Church in 1855. He became Postmaster at Concord in later years. His son is a dentist in Concord and still favors Sunapee.

Charles H. Bartlett, born and reared to maturity in, and a frequent visitor all his life to, Sunapee, was as interested in the Town as the Town was proud of him. The little red school house in District No. 3, Francistown Academy and Colby Academy, contributed to his education. He brought many of his Manchester friends for fishing and game expeditions to our waters and woods. With his wife, who was Hannah Eastman, of Ryder Corner, his daughter, Carrie B. and her husband, the genial Charles H. Anderson, he spent his summers for many years at the home of his sister, Mrs. Abby Smith, wife of Thomas P. Smith. "Uncle Charles," as we called him, was, in his day, one of a half dozen State leaders, in finance, law and statesmanship. His fine, handsome figure and friendly personality were known by everyone in Sunapee. The writer's father and his large family, as well as many others in Sunapee and elsewhere, owed much to this great and generous man of whom they were proud.

CHAPTER LXX

AND MORE FOLKS

Nathan P. Baker was one of the best-liked men in town, a Postmaster when the G. O. P. was in, a store-keeper all the time, always considerate of us boys, in fact of everyone, always active in Church and Sunday School, a pleasant and just man always. He was not a politician. I don't think he even read postcards. He had a beard and looked some like General Grant. His son, Hermon, graduated at Yale and is a success in Boston. Mr. Baker's wife was much loved as a Sunday School teacher.

Elder Keeler. The Rev. Samuel C. Keeler was the Methodist Episcopal pastor when I was a boy, a splendid friend of all the country folks, and he also preached well. His beard was like pictures of President Hayes. He liked gardening, fishing and, better still, had a splendid family. The son, Gene, was my special boy pal, in spite of crutch and cane, a good singer, now popular in Concord. The "Elder," his wife and most, if not all, the children are now deceased, except Gene, who is feeble. "Elder" Keeler was an outstanding preacher in the State, "a Methodist presiding Elder."

Healey Cunningham. A kind old eccentric, super-religious, prayed with all the families in Town at least once a year, whether willing or not, had a tin-shop near the Hame Shop, ate all his foods in milk with a spoon, from potato to pie, had long hair like girls to-day, whiskers, short of stature, shrill voice, good and generous, a bachelor. I would, on call, get balsam for him out of bulges in the bark of balsam trees, and he used it as a medicine in some way, for something or other. I never knew what. He was finally "burned out" and soon died. I never knew from whence he came. He was not an early settler.

John A. Tucker. "Albin Tucker" was a very important man in Sunapee in his day, for he employed a group of young

women to work in his "Stiffening Shop" for many years, until about fifty years ago. That is the way I remember they called the name of the shop. It was the only means the young women in town had to get cash employment. Tucker's Shop was on the northerly side of the river near the last bridge at the Lower Village. He had a water power from a canal on the south side of the river. By the way, this canal furnished the "best swimming pool" in the lower village, and was so used for many years. But the shop has now gone, also a saw-mill near by on the south side of the river. Tucker shipped many barrels of inner shoe soles daily to the Boston market. He had three children, Ellsworth, Bert and Carrie (Jenkins). The son, Bert, carried on the business for a few years after his father's death, then took it to Stoneham for economic reasons. Ellsworth married Miss Cooper and worked in the Hame Shop. Carrie married and moved to Massachusetts. "Albin Tucker" was a fine looking man of culture and enterprise, as he appeared to me.

William Clinton Stocker. Mr. Stocker came to Sunapee about the same time as my grandfather Bartlett, and came, as I remember the story, from Grantham. He erected an excelsior mill on a dam of the river a hundred yards or so below the tannery, where the river could be used again for power, and manufactured excelsior there for many years. Finally he gave up to the trust organizers in 1890. I recall how I marvelled at seeing the deft machines swiftly slicing off small threads from poplar wood, and how they "bailed" it for shipment. Mr. Stocker had three children, Arthur, Josie and Anna. Josie married Fred M. Sargent. She lived only a short time. Anna was bookkeeper for years in the Hame Shop office. Arthur, first a salesman, then he lived in Sunapee many years as an electrician. Mr. Stocker owned the store building at the Harbor,—the Republican store, and resided in an apartment over the store. He was regarded as one of the sound and cultured citizens of the Town and county,—had a look some like James G. Blaine.

CHAPTER LXXI

STILL MORE FOLKS

Rush Everett. "Rush," as they called him, was a famous teamster in his day, famous for his "early-and-late" hours, all day and all night work, teaming with his oxen for hire, famous for his heard-a-mile holler at his cattle, and famous for possessing a prize yoke of pullers at town fairs. He was a large, whiskered gentleman who lived with his son in an old house, later torn down, and a new house built by James Perkins of Perkins and Alexander. His son, Will, was a watch repairer in the home, being a cripple on crutches. They are deceased. Rush I remember for his early and late zero trips past the house, for the icicles hanging like drapery to his long beard, and for his hand strokes to liberate them.

John Page. He was an old gentleman who lived at the Harbor near George Blodgett and worked in the Smith Shops. He had children, Frank, Arthur, Herb, Emma and Rena, as I recall. Only Rena survives, but lives in Newport. Mr. Page was a serious, sad-faced old gentleman who toiled hard and unceasingly,—a church attendant.

Josiah Scott, and Joseph Mason. Scott was a hard-working farmer and wood-lot operator who lived on a farm where the Granliden hotel has been erected, overlooking Scott's Cove. He had children, Rose and Lewis. All deceased. Scott built several houses at Guild, getting the lumber from his farm. The farm is now used for golf. The old Mason farm adjoined the Scott farm. There, my father "cut hay" for years, under lease, "fed" a 100 acre pasture which embraced all of North Point and Garnet Hill on the lake. It fell to my lot to mow and rake there in haying time, and at intervals to "drive" and "salt" "neat stock." Mason was dead then and the old house was falling in. I never saw Mason.

Erastus R. Boyce was a school master of the old school, an expert on tough schools where women teachers had been helpless to maintain discipline—an artist who was able to

put on a "flogging act" when "big boy" on the back seat got sulky. They called him "Rame,"—strong, alert, cross-eyed, whiskered, stern. He knew all the problems in arithmetic, not problems, they called 'em "sums." "If a man rows up stream so many miles an hour and down stream so many miles an hour and passes a man going so many miles an hour"; oh, shucks I have forgotten the rest. Why, you see, that was a "sum." "Can you do it?" Rame would shout. But "Rame" was needed in his day. He could be as pleasant as a cooing dove after a "flogging" was over. But his wrath would flare up again as sudden as a brushfire. He was a bachelor, of course.

Quimby Eastman. He was a stalwart old gentleman, large and genial, as I remember him, who lived on Chase Hill, near Phillip Flanders, Solomon Bartlett and Nathan P. Baker. Quimby had a son, Anson, who was a machinist in the Smith Machine Shops, and I used to see much of him, watching him at his lathe and hearing his never-forgettable whistle, whistle the livelong day, not a tune, but just a low chu-chu whistle. At his lathe, on the street or in the store, he was always whistling. Quimby and Anson were not very much on church going, but probably at times. I do not recall that Anson had a wife. To me he and his father seemed of the same age, a case of whiskers, and were much together. They seemed not to be poor. Folks on Chase Hill were not so poor.

Ebenezer Batchelder. He must have died when I was very young for I can faintly recall that he lived just east of the first Lower Village bridge on the river side, where Sumner Sargent lived after him, and that his yard was always full of carts and sleds, hauling-vehicles and jobbing tools. And I remember faintly how he looked. They always referred to him as "Ebb." The only other man in Sunapee with the Batchelder name I ever knew was Henry Batchelder, the long-time depot master. As I recall, he had a famous brother, a lawyer and legislator, A. T. Batchelder, living in Keene. I

think my Batchelder names among old families may help to locate "Ebb's" ancestry.

George Dodge, attorney-at-law, and Mrs. Dodge came to Sunapee around 1880, as I remember, and kept a summer boarding house located on the knoll above Joseph P. Smith's residence. Mr. Dodge took an interest in school and town affairs, and was relied upon to oppose Mr. Sturoc in debate on any subject, political or otherwise. They were a contrast. Mrs. Dodge taught school in No. 7, 8 and 9, taught all her life, and I can testify she was a good teacher.

Lewis Goss was a leading man in the town fifty years ago. He lived in the house where my grandfather Bartlett lived his few last years in the village, was an undertaker and hame worker. His wife was Anna Johnson. They had a son, Joseph Goss, who was a policeman in Boston, and a daughter, Cora Goss, who married Arthur Fulton. With the family lived Susan Johnson Stocker, a sister of Mrs. Goss, and I remember these sisters as singers in the Church choir. Mrs. Stocker was then a widow. She was the mother of Albert A. Stocker, at present Chairman of the Sunapee School Board, and contractor, who married Harriet Bartlett. (See Bartlett Family)

Only a few will remember the Rev. D. M. Cleveland, and that as an old man, over 80, who spoke briefly at the funeral of my mother who passed away January 10, 1936. But Cleveland was, in some sense, a Sunapee boy, for when a student at New London, he became closely attached to my brother Irving who died in the Academy. He risked his life to care for and bury Irving. After that he, himself, was sick for a long time at the home of Aunt Sarah Felch. He came to know many Sunapee people and all liked him—a giant in size, but as gentle as a child. He was known over the State as a colporter, a Bible dispenser, finally settled in Swanzey but had a hand-built camp on Mt. Kearsarge and passed through Sunapee often, and as often called on many

old friends. So, for some sixty years we knew and loved him. He had no relatives in this country, until, late in life, he married, lived at New London and raised two fine children—one Irving, named for my brother. He was one of those strange, but wonderful men whom I just had to mention.

My mother and father. Mother lived about thirty years after father passed away at the home of his son, J. Delmar Bartlett at Lafayette, Indiana. He was nine years older than mother. I think both had happy lives among friends and good neighbors, and enjoyed their children. I wrote the following of mother in 1931 on Mother's Day:

At home by the fireside she's sitting,
Our mother at ninety and one,
Perchance it's a stocking she's knitting,
Or mending a hose with a "run".

What lessons in patience she teaches,
As calmly she rocks in her chair!
To Heaven her soul fairly reaches,
As childlike she whispers a prayer.

Life's storms have subsided behind her,
Her children now all dwell away,
The joys of a mother remind her,
How happy she's been in her day.

Much burdened and labored was Mother,—
Nine children,—four living, five lost,
I cannot imagine another
More cheerfully bearing her cross.

But now she is all retrospection,
The smile of a victor she wears,
If sad it defies all detection,
As troubles of others she shares.

There's mirth in her laugh and eye-twinkle,
 Her mind is ne'er faulty or broke,
 And when she alludes to a wrinkle,
 It's always by way of a joke.

Oft backward to scenes of her childhood,
 Go flick'ring her thoughts like a dream,
 As flowers and birds and the wildwood
 Repass her in one endless stream.

'Tis grand, when the years are fast bringing
 The voyage of life where it's calm,
 To view it with faith and with singing
 God doeth His children no harm.

CHAPTER LXXII

MY BOY FRIENDS, ETC.

Neighborhood Boys. Before I left home I knew the young men or boys of the town. I remember Alvah Young, Ellsworth Tucker, Bert Tucker, Ernest Muzzey, Clel Muzzey, Gene Muzzey, Fred Sargent, George Blodgett, Joe Cutting, Sid French, Will and Nat Gardner, Clarence Cross, Will Abbott (died), Dean Lear, Duane Lear, Frank Young, Harry Perkins, Herbert Page, Dana Hadley, Leslie Smith, Gene Keeler, Bert Eastman, Will Flanders, George Colby, Bert and Charlie Felch, Joe Tucker, Dura Rowe, John Mathews, George Gardner, George Abbott, Dura Chase, Ulie Emerson, Arthur Stocker, Joe Goss, Ed Fisher, Will Sleeper, Herman Baker, Herb Roach, and my brothers, Irving, Fred and Dell.

These boys varied in ages somewhat, but not so very much.

Grandfather Hiram Sargent and Grandmother Sarah Eliot Sargent were church-going people, educated above the average at that time. I recall, when as a small boy, I went with them to a meeting in the old Union Church at the Lower Village. Grandsir always came to church well dressed, as I

thought, wearing a silk hat. Grandmother was a minister's daughter, (Rev. Moses Elliott, a Dartmouth graduate about Webster's time). They came to Sunapee from Amesbury, Mass. Grandmother was a noble looking woman, gentle, religious. She died when I was in college.

The Ball Team. Genie Muzzey, P; Joe Cutting, C; J. Bartlett, 1st B; Dell Bartlett, 2nd B; B. Eastman, SS; F. Sargent, 3rd B; Young, LF; Blodgett RF; N. Gardner, RF.

There were other combinations at earlier and later dates. Will Flanders was a good catcher, also Dell Bartlett. Ernest Muzzey, Herbert Page, Bert Tucker, Clarence Cross played well.

Charles Mathews, who for several years was a moulder in the Smith Foundry, had a wife and two children, John and Lena. The latter married Dr. Cane of Newport. Charles was a popular citizen. He and his wife have deceased. John went South.

David Winn, the father of George and Lizzie Winn, who lived on Winn Hill, were citizens and Church folk of standing in the generation of my father. Lizzie married a Mr. Dodge who did not last long in Sunapee. The Winns are all deceased. Old buildings gone.

Solon Abbott lived where Avon Currier now resides. He had a son William who died in his teens,—a very bright boy, a daughter, Minnie, who married Ernest Muzzey, and a daughter Hattie who married Mott Muzzey. Mr. Abbott ran a shop in the Smith Row.

Joseph C. Savory mentioned in the 1870 census owned and lived on the farm later owned by my father, now by Aston Young. Old house gone. New buildings erected nearer the village.

Sylvester Rowell and Elmer Rowell were active citizens during the past two generations. May be related to Irving G. Rowell.

Few, at this time, may recall **Captain Roby** who kept the “pound” for many years. Remains of it may be seen now. It was a high stone enclosure built against a high ledge,—a pen in which to imprison stray cattle. It was about fifteen feet in diameter, and six feet high. The ledge which made one side of it is twelve feet high. It was close to his house on the George’s Mills road, and can be seen now. Before that the town would vote someone’s barn to be the “pound” and elect him pound-keeper.

CHAPTER LXXIII

WE SUPPOSE

We suppose some will call our story of Sunapee incomplete because we have not strung out a list of crimes and calamities. Of course, there were some in Sunapee as in all other towns. But what doth it profit us to preserve their memory.

It would have done no harm, perhaps, to tell how fishermen caught a black bear swimming in the lake and how he escaped from his temporary collar and prison in the tannery, and the consequent laugh which Mr. Bruin had on his boasting captors as he slipped away and walked off leisurely to his lair.

And if I knew, I’d like to tell of the biggest fish that was ever caught in the lake, or the largest number of foxes that Jim Perkins ever dropped in one season, or the largest bag of partridges ever shot in one day by Perley Bartlett.

And it might be interesting to relate how many bushels of suckers or smelts were caught in one night by torch light in Roger’s sucker brook when the fish “ran up” that stream in the spring, or how they used to fish for pickerel through the ice in “Job’s Creek” with many tackles set in many holes, and skating was good.

And we suppose no history of Sunapee would be complete without recording a fiction of social caste, we had when someone named Sunapee’s three altitudinal levels as “Shang-

hi," "Souptown," and "Duck Holler," for those names in some minds, were supposed to grade the three parts of the mile-long, down hill village on the basis of social standing,—rich, moderate and poor,—Harbor, Smithville and Lower Village.

And we suppose we should have written up a pile of words **about the hurricane.** But why? It was simply a case of nature getting **mad** and doing its worst. I like to forget it.

CHAPTER LXXIV

SUNAPEE CHECK LIST FOR NOVEMBER ELECTION OF 1940

We are publishing in this Chapter all the legal voters of Sunapee at the Presidential election of 1940, both men and women.

We have already published herein the United States census of 1870 which contained only "heads of families." The Census Bureau is prohibited by law from permitting any census lists since 1870 to be copied, as we did that of 1870.

We have also published herein the census of 1830 and the first census, namely, that of 1791.

Prior to that (1791) we have given the list of 1781 when Saville became Wendell.

The first Sunapee list of any kind was the Association Test of 1776, containing 18 heads of families.

Thus the growth and the personnel can be seen and studied. To us this seemed an ideal, though new, policy for presenting a town history.

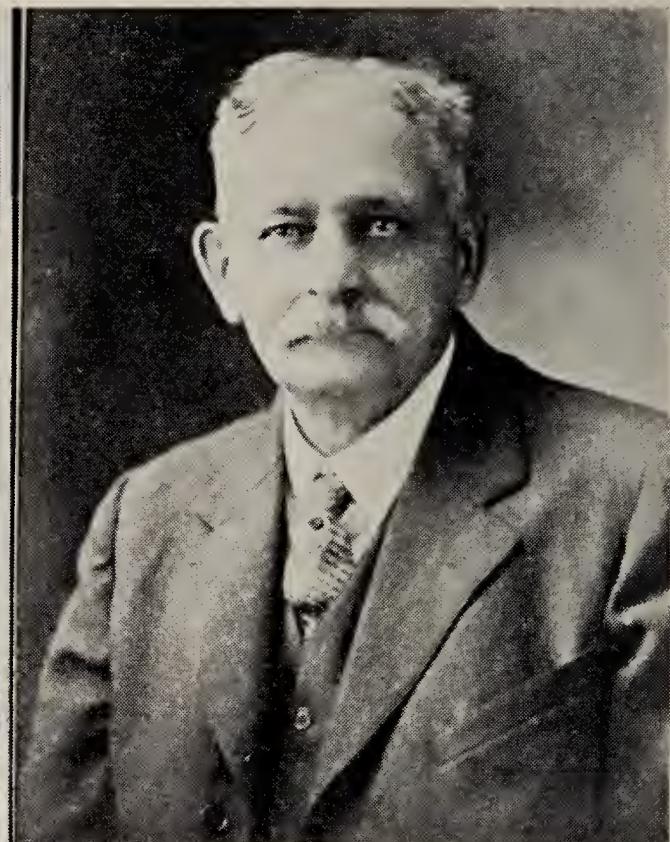
As far as we could we have given the record of the earliest families, children, grandchildren and great grandchildren, thus helping those in the list of 1940 to trace themselves back and connect, if possible.

Many new families have come in since 1870. A comparison of lists will show who they are.

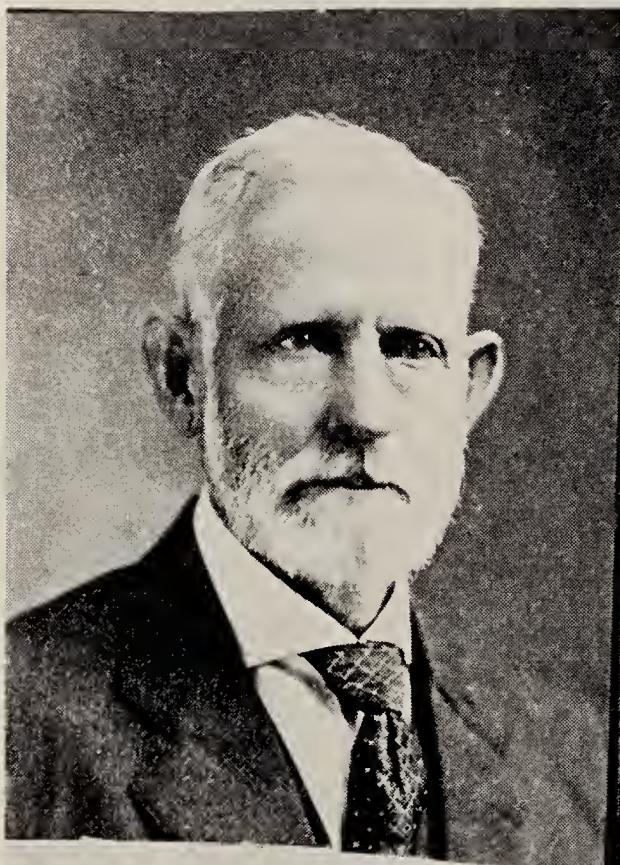
There will arise, in many minds, many problems. For instance, we recall that the old John Bartlett farm was occupied by James Collins for many years, and our records



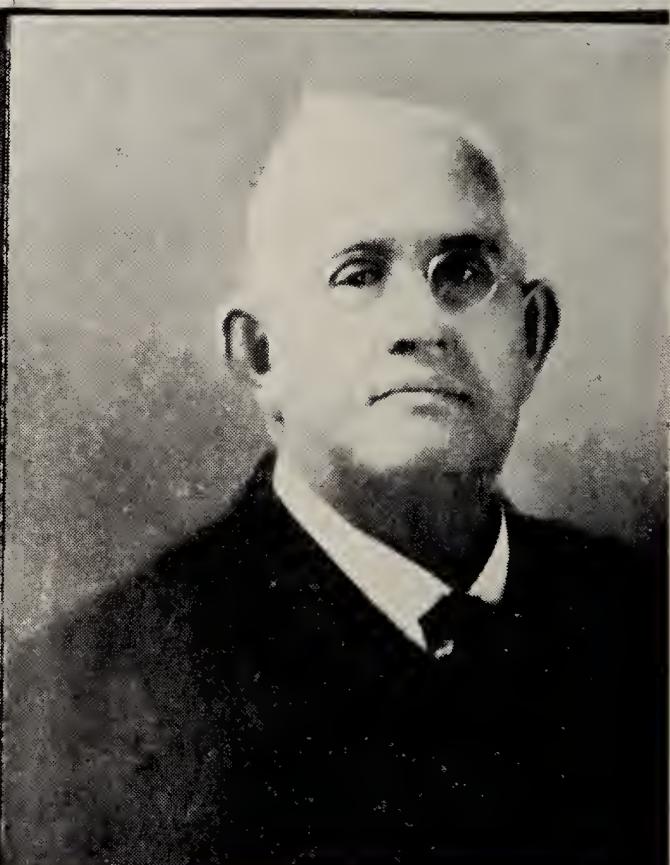
Thomas P. Smith



Judge A. D. Felch



Murvin A. Bailey



McClellan Q. Muzzey

show that Rebecca Bartlett, one of the nine sisters of the said John Bartlett, married one, Jesse Collins. That raised a query, are the 17 voters bearing the Collins name in 1940 the result of that marriage?

Another query, along the same line, is that Nancy Bartlett, another of the nine sisters of John Bartlett, married Allen A. Putney, and still another of the nine sisters, Abigail Bartlett, married Jonathan Putney. Could the two Putneys of 1940 be, in any way, traced back to them?

And there is even one more of those nine sisters to be reckoned with. She is Mary Bartlett and she married Jesse Brown. We note in the 1940 list that there are six Browns.

We have already shown herein how still another of the nine sisters, Irene Bartlett, married Stephen Rowell, and how that produced the Rowells of Sunapee and Newport.

Of course, there are many new families in Sunapee since 1870,—families that do not connect with any of the old families. But, in a hundred years from now some genealogist will be attempting to trace his line back to them.

George W. Haven of Sunapee died in a Rebel prison in the Civil War, and John B. Haven was a resident in 1870. These facts may interest Town Clerk Oscar R. Haven to see what he can learn from a family search.

New London has recently contributed to our population two of its fine Shepard family, namely, Paul B. Shepard and Samuel F. Shepard, both as active business men.

T. Oliver Russell of George's Mills still carries on at that end of Sunapee where the Russell name has been conspicuous for two generations.

Ever since the two Sisco brothers were in the Revolutionary War from Saville we have had a few fine families who came to us from Canada. Now we have eleven Fortunes, nine Gregorys, seven Leones, and two Tatros.

PRESENT CITIZENS

Abbott, Arial L.
 Abbott, Avis L.
 Abbott, Corliss H.
 Abbott, Florence E.
 Abbott, George S.
 Adams, Irvin N.
 Alexander, Ella M.
 Alexander, Guy E.
 Alexander, Ralph W.
 Aillaire, William E.
 Allen, Frank C.
 Almeder, Charles E.
 Almeder, George L.
 Almeder, Robert S.
 Almeder, Ruth H.
 Alto, Reino F.
 Amidon, Alton W.
 Amidon, Mildred E.
 Anderson, Eno W.
 Anderson, Florette E.
 Anderson, Helga
 Angell, Hattie E.
 Angell, John H.
 (deceased)
 Apthorp, Louise L.
 Audibert, Joseph F.
 Audibert, Nina W.
 Austin, Charles B.
 Austin, Curtis E.
 Austin, Evelyn F.
 Austin, Florence D.
 Austin, Fred E.
 Austin, Mabel E.
 Austin, Maurice
 Austin, Ruth H.
 Ayer, Arvilla Y.
 Ayer, Ernest W.
 Anderson, Urho E.
 Anderson, Alice F.

 Bailey, Blanche C.
 Bailey, Murvin A.
 Bailey, Preston M.
 Baker, Clinton J.
 Baker, Edith M.
 Baker, Ernest J.
 Bannister, Beatrice B.
 Bannister, Miland W.
 Bannister, Robert D.
 Bartlett, Ernest P.
 Bartlett, May M.
 Bean, Celinda A.
 Bean, Shirley G.
 Benoit, Iris

 Benoit, U. Clyde
 Bixby, Florence H.
 Blood, Flora E.
 Blodgett, Clarence A.
 Blodgett, Estelle E.
 Bombard, Mary
 Bombard, Roy W.
 Boyce, Arland C.
 Boyce, Inis G.
 Brewster, Herbert
 Brewster, Ruth V.
 Brooks, Edna E.
 Brooks, Eva
 Brooks, Harold W.
 Brooks, John W. H.
 Brooks, Myra F.
 Brown, Adelbert V.
 Brown, Frances H.
 Brown, Gertrude
 Barney, Elizabeth
 Brown, Horace A.
 Brown, Otis S.
 Brown, Walter W.
 Brucker, Harlan J.
 Brucker, Mildred H.
 Buswell, Dorothy R.
 Buswell, Howard L.
 Buxton, Bernice E.
 Buxton, Margaret P.
 Baker, Grayce E.
 Barnes, Courtney
 Burnett, Ernest M.
 Burnett, Eva J.
 Barney, Fred W.

 Carey, Bernard N.
 Cady, Burton F.
 Cady, Esther M.
 Caldwell, Curtis H.
 Caldwell, Girvan S.
 Caldwell, H. Gertrude
 Calkins, Cora C.
 Carroll, Eleanor
 Chambers, Vic R.
 Chandler, Doris
 Chandler, Lyle W.
 Chapman, Cleora
 Chapman, Merton D.
 Chapman, Morrill F.
 Chase, Anna B.
 Chase, Earl H.
 Chase, Ellen B.
 Chase, Harold D.
 Chase, Harriet G.

 Chase, Herbert A.
 Chase, Lelia M.
 Chase, Lucian G.
 Chase, Maurice G.
 Clement, Charles P.
 Click, Bill
 Click, Bird M.
 Click, Glenn A.
 Click, Grace M.
 Click, Marcus
 Clogston, Linnie W.
 Clossey, Charles E.
 Clossey, Clara B.
 Clossey, Harold C.
 Colby, Augusta A.
 Colby, Beatrice M.
 Colby, Belver K.
 Colby, Beulah
 Colby, Lester O.
 Colby, Russell A.
 Colby, Stephen L.
 Colby, Viola B.
 Colcord, Elizabeth A.
 Collins, Bertha M.
 Collins, Beulah M.
 Collins, Clarence D.
 Collins, Dexter O.
 Collins, Donald G.
 Collins, Ernest F.
 Collins, Florence A.
 Collins, Henry R.
 Collins, Irene
 Collins, Josephine A.
 Collins, Lawrence J.
 Collins, Lillian S.
 Collins, Merle E.
 Collins, Perley A.
 Collins, Verto R.
 Collins, Verto R., Jr.
 Collins, William J.
 Cooper, Lilla B.
 Cooper, Mildred
 Cooper, Ralph H.
 Corliss, Carl W.
 Corliss, Marjorie Y.
 Cowan, Ernest G.
 Cowan, Persis V.
 Cross, Abbye J.
 Cross, Ivan R.
 Cross, Kenneth C.
 Croteau, Arlene V.
 Crowther, Mary O.
 Crowther, Samuel III
 Crowther, Samuel

Cummings, Dorothy H.	Gamsby, Alden L.	Hastings, Verne
Cummings, Leslie S.	Gamsby, Eunice R.	Haven, Mary C.
Currier, Lois F.	Gannon, Grace	Haven, Oscar R.
Croteau, Ralph C.	Gannon, Thomas H.	Haverinen, Liana
Cosyns, Mary F.	Gardner, George E.	Hawley, Clara B.
Carey, Gladys A.	Gardner, Marilla T.	Hawley, Frank A.
	Gardner, Pauline E.	Hazen, Frank A.
Dana, Ethel W.	George, Mary A.	Hazen, Mildred L.
Davis, Ralph S.	George, Mildred F.	Henderson, Dorothy M.
Dickinson, Stanley M.	George, William H.	Henderson, Richard S.
Digilio, Gaetano	Gilchrist, Arthur S.	Hill, Charles A.
Dinkins, Charles F.	Gilchrist, Florence L.	Hill, Eleanor W.
Dixon, William E.	Gilchrist, Myrtle L.	Hill, Gertrude L.
Domina, Alice W.	Gilchrist, Raymond A.	Hill, Leon F.
Domina, Robert H.	Gould, Dorothy M.	Hill, Leon H.
Donovan, Elizabeth	Gould, Emma D.	Hill, Robert F.
Doxter, Robert H.	Gould, Leon C.	Holbritten, Louis A.
Dana, F. Hazen	Gould, Nellie E.	Holden, Geraldine W.
Dodge, Arthur A.	Gould, Robert H.	Holden, John R.
Dashner, Alfred	Graves, Emma C.	Holmes, Alice M.
Dunkind, Mary M.	Graves, Mildred E.	Holmes, Burt M.
	Graves, William S.	Holmes, Charles M.
Eastman, Bernard D.	Gray, Charles H.	Holmes, Excelia P.
Eastman, Dorothy M.	Gray, Estelle F.	Holmes, Frank O.
Eastman, Effie C.	Gregg, Elon R.	Holmes, Violette D.
Eastman, Elmer H.	Gregg, Mildred E.	Holmes, Walter R.
Eastman, Hiram B.	Gregory, Ella L.	Holt, Aaron F.
Eastman, Kate D.	Gregory, George O.	Holt, Ernest W.
Eastman, Lillian	Gregory, Harry W.	Holt, Harriet
Eastman, Mary H.	Gregory, Henry T.	Howard, Birdie
Eastman, Phillip J.	Gregory, Lindsey A.	Howard, Clayton H.
Emery, Fred J.	Gregory, Norma E.	Howard, Fred C.
Emery, Mabel A.	Gregory, Norman L.	Howard, Ruth
Emery, Russell	Gregory, Pearl M.	Howland, Florence M.
	Gregory, Victor E.	Howland, Frank B.
Fagley, Frederick L.	Grover, Karl L.	Humphrey, Ella C.
Fagley, Hortense M.	Grover, Mary	Humphrey, John B.
Fagley, Robert E.	Gould, Walter A.	Hutton, Charles G.
Farwell, Phillip	Gardner, Charles Fred	Hutton, Lucy B.
Felch, Albert D.	Hadley, Dorrance T.	Hazen, Margaret M.
Felch, Myrtie M.	Hadley, Emma J.	Johnson, Chester M.
Fleming, Joseph O.	Hamel, Charles	Johnson, Edwin A.
Fleming, Mary R.	Hamel, Florence E.	Johnson, Ethel C.
Fortune, Amanda L.	Hamel, Frank E.	Johnson, Junie B.
Fortune, Daniel L.	Hamel, Rose L.	Johnson, Victor J.
Fortune, Daniel Leavitt	Harrison, Holly J.	Jones, Bertha S.
Fortune, Elsid W.	Harrison, Mary E.	Jones, Byron L.
Fortune, Inez A.	Harrison, Octavia G.	Jones, Dorothy E.
Fortune, John E.	Harrison, Alfred M.	Jones, Russell S.
Fortune, Joseph E.	Harrison, Wilfred P.	
Fortune, Laurence E.	Hastings, Arlyn A.	Kangas, Lempi
Fortune, Myrtle	Hastings, Maud L.	Kangas, Waine
Fortune, Pauline M.	Hastings, Ray H.	Kelley, Alice C.
Fortune, Lucille B.	Hastings, Ruth P.	Kelley, Orea M.
Farwell, Cora B.	Hastings, Sylvia B.	Kidder, Harley N.

Kidder, Linnie S.
 King, Marion B.
 Kilpela, Vieno M.
 Kennison, Grace M.
 Lacroix, Alcide
 Lacroix, Regina A.
 Lariviere, Joseph A.
 Lariviere, Moe Diana
 Lear, Alice M.
 Lear, Cedric E.
 Lear, Charles E.
 Lear, Ella M.
 Lear, Frank T.
 Lear, Harvey W. (died)
 Leavitt, Anna M.
 Leavitt, Wallace E.
 Leone, Carroll M.
 Leone, Chester W.
 Leone, Huston L.
 Leone, James S.
 Leone, Loretta A.
 Leone, Mary C.
 Leone, Ralph H.
 Liukko, Hjalmar O.
 Liukko, Martha
 Louiselle, Clarissa H.
 Louiselle, Edward W.
 Louiselle, Frank H.
 Louiselle, William E.
 Loverin, Alfreda A.
 Loverin, Ralph M.
 MacDonald, Harley R.
 MacDonald, Ruth H.
 MacWilliams, Dorothy E.
 MacWilliams, Robt. B.
 Manning, Margaret T.
 Mark, Bernice B.
 Mark, Frank P.
 Marshall, Sybil F.
 Martin, Earl A.
 Martin, Ruth H.
 McGuyre, Avice C.
 Melendy, Edgar E.
 Melendy, Emma J.
 Melendy, Florence E.
 Mercier, Alice M.
 Mercier, Joseph E.
 Merrifield, Alfred H.
 Merrifield, Amos P.
 Merrifield, Catherine
 Merrifield, Charles H.
 Merrifield, Della M.
 Merrifield, George R.
 Merrifield, Mabel V.
 Merrifield, Mildred
 Messer, Sylvester C.
 Morgan, Bessie B.
 Morgan, Christine
 Morgan, Clayton L.
 Morgan, Ethel E.
 Morgan, Howard L.
 Morgan, Margaret J.
 Morgan, Warren F.
 Morison, Lois
 Morse, Reta C.
 Morse, Verne C.
 Moulton, Guy E.
 Moulton, Helen T.
 Munro, Gladys D.
 Munro, John H.
 Munroe, James
 Murray, Charles J.
 Murray, Lloyd
 Murray, Minnie M.
 Muzzey, Clellan Q.
 Muzzey, Eugene D.
 Muzzey, Iola A.
 Muzzey, Jessie M.
 McGuire, Bernard T.
 Miller, Dorothy C.
 MacLean, Laura S.
 Miller, Harland R.
 Nichols, Curtis J.
 Nichols, Hazel A.
 Nichols, Helen S.
 Nichols, Lucian
 Nickerson, Alice W.
 Nickerson, Richard E.
 Noyes, Donald A.
 Noyes, Fred
 Noyes, Hazel C.
 Noyes, Ida F.
 Nutting, Elwin C.
 Nutting, Elwin A.
 Nutting, Ethelwyn B.
 Nutting, Hazel J.
 Nutting, Helene E.
 Nutting, Kathryn L.
 Nutting, Olney G.
 Nutting, Ruth C.
 Nichols, Cleland L.
 Osborne, Alice L.
 Osborne, Clara H.
 Osborne, Leo L.
 Osborne, Phyllis G.
 Osborne, Rachael J.
 Osborne, Raymond L.
 Osborne, Robert W.
 Osborne, Rollo W.
 Osgood, Emily E.
 Osgood, Robert F.
 Page, Guy A.
 Page, Hildegarde L.
 Page, Marion
 Page, Roy E.
 Palmer, Allan H.
 Palmer, Harry S.
 Parron, William C.
 Patten, Lena M.
 Paul, Barbara J.
 Paul, Doris H.
 Paul, Edith R.
 Paul, Ethel B.
 Paul, George M.
 Paul, George S.
 Paul, John L.
 Paul, Leonore M.
 Paul, Ruth A.
 Paul, Sidney E.
 Pepin, Leo A.
 Pepin, Marie J.
 Perkins, Curtis D.
 Perkins, Elizabeth R.
 Perkins, Fannie M.
 Perkins, Gladys S.
 Perkins, Harry A.
 Perkins, Julia S.
 Perkins, Norman E.
 Perkins, Pearl M.
 Perkins, Seth D.
 Pinney, Flora M.
 Plaisted, Dora R.
 Potter, Della C.
 Potter, Thomas D.
 Putney, Delbert A.
 Putney, Marcia R.
 Putonen, Albert A.
 Quinn, James J.
 Rainey, Ernest A.
 Rainey, Helen W.
 Rainey, Thomas
 Ramsay, Mary E.
 Randall, Annie L.
 Reed, Preston A.
 Reeves, Burtha E.
 Reeves, Mamie
 Richardson, Carroll F.
 Richardson, Fred S.
 Richardson, Jane W.
 Roach, Georgia E.
 Roach, Westley P.

Rodgers, Mabel E.
 Rollins, Adle
 Rollins, Cornelia
 Rollins, Eugene
 Rollins, Florence P.
 Rollins, Fred E.
 Rollins, Leon C.
 Rollins, Matilda M.
 Rollins, Merton E.
 Rollins, William H.
 Ross, Edwin S.
 Ross, Lillian R.
 Rowell, Charles W.
 Rowell, Hillard E.
 Rowell, John W.
 Rowell, Katherine O.
 Rowell, Minnie N.
 Ruggles, Edith C.
 Ruggles, Elmer E.
 Russell, Hazel E.
 Russell, Leighton J.
 Russell, Sigrid H.
 Russell, Stella C.
 Russell, T. Oliver
 Ryan, Florence W.
 Richardson, Jack B.
 Rollins, Marion H.
 Rice, Kittie M.
 Rainey, Anna M.

Sanborn, Alton A.
 Sanborn, Arthur W.
 Sanborn, Beatrice I.
 Sanborn, Ella R.
 Sanborn, Mary L.
 Sanborn, Ray G.
 Saborn, Willie E.
 Sargent, Blanche E.
 Sargent, Fred M.
 Sargent, Freeman H.
 Sawyer, Alys G.
 Sawyer, Herbert B.
 Sawyer, Merle M.
 Sawyer, Pearl A. C.
 Serviss, Hugh A.
 Serviss, Ida Mai

Severance, Kirk T.
 Shackett, Milford L.
 Sheffield, Elmore W.
 Sheffield, Mildred E.
 Shelley, Harold M.
 Shepard, Frances M.
 Shepard, Paul B.
 Shepard, Samuel F.
 Sleeper, Effie G.
 Sleeper, Irvin M.
 Stone, Helen C.
 Smith, Bernice E.
 Smith, Hattie M.
 Smith, Ralph E.
 Stocker, Albert A.
 Stocker, Harriet B.
 Stocker, Ruth A.
 Sherwood, Howard L.
 Sherwood, Myrtle L.
 Shepard, Mildred
 Scott, Winfred W.
 Scott, Eleanor G.

Tarien, Louis T.
 Tatro, Cuba E.
 Tatro, Napoleon F.
 Temple, Flora A.
 Temple, Maurice E.
 Thurber, Leola V.
 Tilson, Julia R.
 Tilson, William J.
 Townley, Arthur T.
 Trow, Bertha H.
 Trow, Chester E.
 Trow, Harlan A.
 Trow, Henry W.
 Trow, Melanie E.
 Tucker, Asenath F.
 Tucker, Joseph A.
 Thompson, Brownlow L.
 Thompson, Margaret E.

von Dreden, Adolph
 von Dreden, Mildred
 von Dreden, Miriam G.
 Von Reider, Arthur R.

Walter, Mary E.
 Webb, Amon R.
 Wells, Frank E.
 Whipple, Harlon L.
 Wiggins, Aline A.
 Wiggins, Burt
 Wiggins, Cora E.
 Wiggins, Cynthia
 Wiggins, Dell O.
 Wiggins, Edward J.
 Wiggins, George T.
 Wiggins, John C.
 Wiggins, Lula J.
 Wiggins, Mary
 Wiggins, Mott M.
 Wiggins, Nettie M.
 Wiggins, Robert E.
 Wiggins, Walter P.
 Winslow, Sarah C.
 Winter, Annie W.
 Winter, Herbert C.
 Winterson, Frank A.
 Wirta, Edward
 Wirta, Isaac J.
 Wirta, John
 Wirta, Matti
 Wolcott, Robert T.
 Wright, Charles H.
 Wright, Eliza M.
 Winterson, Jane

Young, Alvah T.
 Young, Anah L.
 Young, Beulah E.
 Young, Charles L.
 Young, Elizabeth M.
 Young, Emmons A.
 Young, Francis E.
 Young, Frank W.
 Young, Gladys H.
 Young, Helen A.
 Young, Hugh C.
 Young, Josie N.
 Young, Ruth M.

CHAPTER LXXV

RECENT DEATHS

We give below the names of all those citizens who passed away in 1939. This is a memorial to them. Note their ages.

Date	Name	Age Years
Jan. 7	Viola E. Wells	80
Feb. 27	Alexander Caldwell	78
Mar. 3	Frank W. Muzzey	80
Mar. 25	George E. Tucker	76
Apr. 4	Amelia Davis	95
Apr. 9	Nettie E. Muzzey	80
Apr. 13	Emma Nancy Flanders	79
Apr. 16	Edward S. Perkins	62
Apr. 19	Infant of Elwin Nutting	
Apr. 22	Alfred E. Snell	77
Apr. 22	Henry R. Cooper	83
Apr. 25	Charles S. Young	85
Apr. 25	George Patterson Gamble	70
June 18	Francis Ferrier Young	72
July 1	Mary Eunice Rowell	85
July 11	Melvin Bert Holmes	30
Aug. 26	Mrs. Florence E. Willard	55
Sept. 9	Nicko Wirta	58
Oct. 16	William J. Eastman	79
Nov. 25	Mrs. Addie Adelia Felch	83
Dec. 11	Frank Alton Perkins	53

CHAPTER LXXVI

THE 1941 TOWN OFFICERS

If we had copied all the town officers of Sunapee for all the years our book might be interesting, but that did not seem to us the best kind of a history. However we will close with those of 1941 as follows:

Moderator
Frank P. Mark

Representative to General Court
Leo L. Osborne

Town Clerk
Oscar R. Haven

Town Treasurer
Flora M. Pinney

Selectmen

Supervisors of the Checklist

Police

Tax Collector

Water Commissioners

Road Agents

Engineers of the Fire Department

Fred M. Sargent, Chief	Harlan A. Trow
Clayton L. Morgan, Assistant Chief	Burt M. Holmes

Cemetery Commissioners

Harry A. Perkins	Curtis J. Nichols
	Mott M. Wiggins, Treas.

Health Officer

Albert D. Felch

Library Trustees

Ernest P. Bartlett	Mary C. Haven, Treas.
	Arthur S. Gilchrist

Trust Fund Commission

George E. Gardner	Anna B. Chase
	Herbert B. Sawyer

Auditors

George E. Gardner	Fred Noyes (Resigned)
T. Oliver Russell	Clyde C. Colcord (Appointed)

Overseer of the Poor

John L. Paul

Wood and Lumber Surveyors

John L. Paul	Alvah T. Young
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Dog Warden

Fred Noyes

Sunapee has been well governed in all the years. There have been no defalcations. The tax rate is about the average although all are too high. Mr. Samuel Crowther is correct as stated by him in the chapter on "Industries." Wise counsel is needed.

The Governor Bartlett open-air Theatre and Playground will be dedicated on September 26, 1941.

(End)

